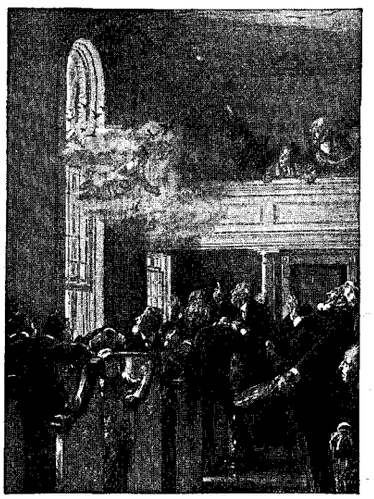

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The Outlook

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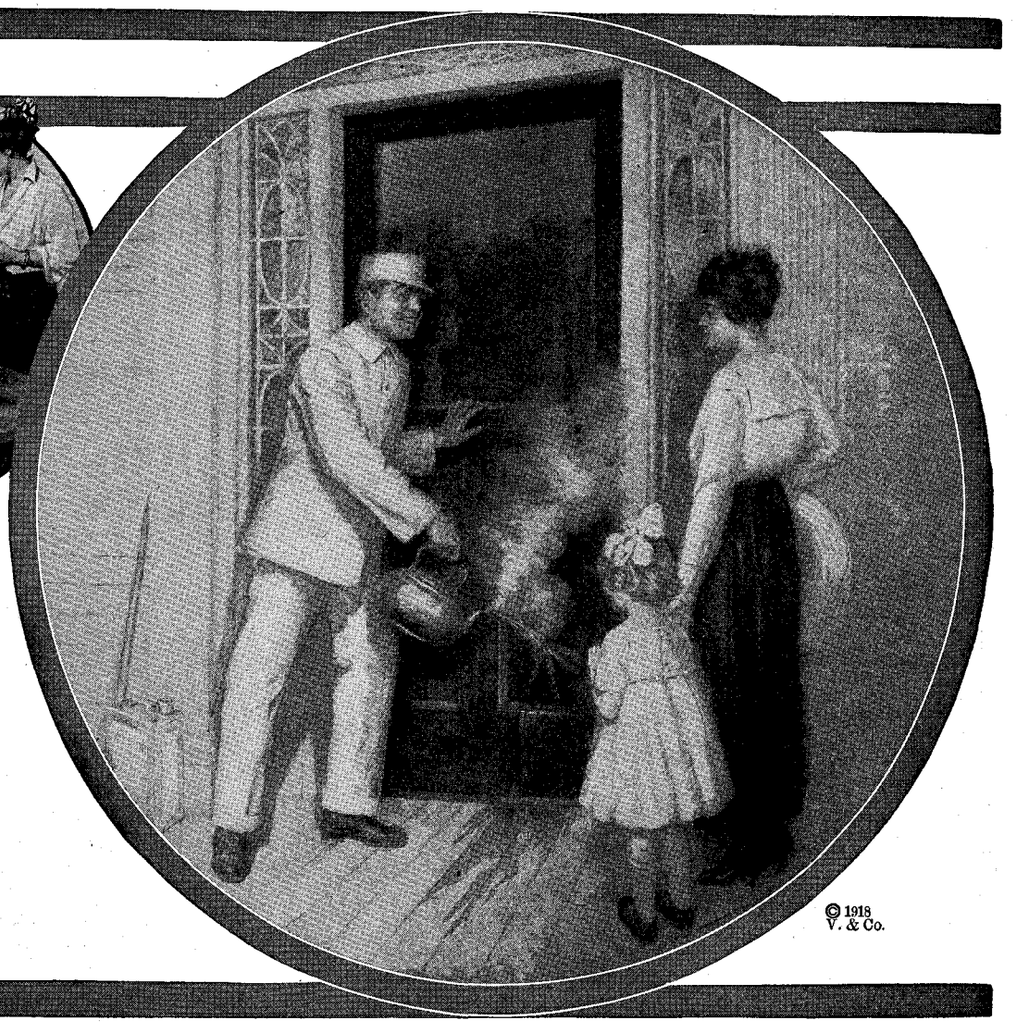

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The Outlook

MARCH 13, 1918

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

On account of the war and the consequent delays in the mails, both in New York City and on the railways, this copy of The Outlook may reach the subscriber late. The publishers are doing everything in their power to facilitate deliveries

THE REGULATION OF WAGES

Every now and then a new fact comes up which shows to what a startling degree we have departed in this country from the old industrial philosophy of the Manchester school of political economists. The theory of those economists was that all trade activities, including the relations of wage-workers to employers, should be governed by what they called the law of supply and demand. They contended that the sole function of government was to protect life and property, but that it was not to meddle in business or commerce; that the rule of industry was *laissez faire*, or let things alone. Occasionally to-day some loyal supporter of the Manchester philosophy struggles to make himself heard, but for all practical purposes the doctrine is obsolete, and the war has rapidly hastened its obsolescence. The United States Government is now regulating our coal, our food, our income, is fixing the prices we may receive for our wheat, and in England the Government is even telling manufacturers what they may make and what they may not make. The United States Government has already fixed eight hours as the legal length of a day's work for all laborers employed by it or by contractors working for it. It has now, by an Act just introduced into Congress, taken up the question of fixing wages. Twelve States in the past six years have established Minimum Wage Commissions, and as a result of the reports of these Commissions seven States have fixed the minimum rate of wages in certain employments.

A bill providing for the fixing of minimum wage rates for women in the various trades and occupations in the District of Columbia, known as the Trammell-Keating Bill, was introduced in the Senate and the House on March 1. Senator Park Trammell, formerly Governor of Florida, is a progressive Southerner who is regarded as an exponent of the new industry era in the South. Representative Keating, of Colorado, has been a consistent advocate of measures in the interest of wage-earners, especially of women and children. He was one of the leading supporters in Congress of the Federal Child Labor Bill, the constitutionality of which law is now before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Trammell-Keating Bill for minimum wage-fixing cannot affect many women, for there are not many women wage-workers in the District of Columbia. But it is believed by those actively interested in improving factory conditions for women and children that, if passed, the bill will have great moral influence upon the country at large.

It will put the Federal Government on record as to the District of Columbia, over which it has complete control; it will establish certain Federal boards of inquiry; it will afford a means of collecting and arranging statistics as to working and living conditions of women throughout the country. For this reason the National Consumers' League, which has done so much for the improvement of the conditions of wage-working women, and which has been an influential factor in certain great Constitutional decisions of the Supreme Court in labor questions, is watching the progress of the Trammell-Keating Bill with keen interest and an earnest desire for its passage.

THE RAILWAY CONTROL BILL

Though the railways of the country have been for several weeks operated by the Federal Government, and have therefore ceased for the time being to be private enterprises, except that they are privately owned, they cannot be run without money, and they cannot be taken without compensation for their use. Besides, there are a good many questions raised by Government operation that have to be settled by law. For example, how shall freight rates now be determined? So it was inevitable that a bill should be introduced and debated in Congress to provide the necessary legislation.

Such a bill has passed both houses of Congress. It was prepared in its original form in accord with the policy of the Administration that is now operating the railways. Such amendments as have been made to the bill in Congress have not materially changed its main purpose.

In its passage through each house it has been accepted as a war measure. There are many men in both houses of Congress who believe that Government operation of railways has come to stay; but these men, as well as those who believe or hope that the railways will go back to private operation, agree that the provisions of this bill should be regarded as temporary. Of course those who hope for the return to private management are emphatic on this point; but the believers in Government operation are equally emphatic, though on other grounds. We are in the midst of the war, say the Government operationists, and we cannot stop to debate and discuss and modify and perfect a measure suitable to provide for permanent Government operation. We must recognize that emergency legislation is necessarily imperfect, and that it is more important to get legislation quickly than it is to get it in the best possible form.

Both those who approve and those who disapprove Government operation as a permanent policy can agree on a measure that will provide for the Government operation necessary for the prosecution of the war. Afterwards we can discuss at great length the provisions necessary for Government operation as a permanent policy. There are some men in Congress who are determined to use every effort to bring about permanent Government operation who would oppose this measure if they had to accept it as a precedent for permanent operation. Some of these regard, for example, the compensation for the use of the railways as provided in this bill to be unscientifically determined, and, though acceptable enough for a limited period, not at all acceptable as a permanent policy. Others hold that the transfer of the railways to the control of the President is tolerable and perhaps necessary in war time, but that for permanent operation the railways should be transferred to a distinctively determined administrative body.

When, therefore, in the Senate the proposal to remove the time limit from the bill was overwhelmingly defeated, and by a large majority it was decided that the provisions of this bill should expire eighteen months after the close of the war, the vote was no indication that the prevailing opinion in Congress is against permanent Government operation.

THE HOUSING BILLS

The first of the two Housing Bills has passed Congress and has been signed by the President. It makes a beginning of providing for housing the army of men who are flocking to yards where the new boats for Government use are being built. The other bill, if it becomes law, will make a beginning of providing for housing the army of men who are flocking to munitions and other plants where Government contracts are in progress.

Each bill appropriates $50,000,000. The total sum is one-tenth of what Great Britain has already spent for a similar purpose.

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And she is ready to spend a billion dollars more. The English are wiser in this respect than we are. What they have done was described in an article in last week's Outlook.

We are making but a deferred beginning at the problem; but it is better than the past delay. Senator Fletcher's bill, now law, authorizes the Emergency Fleet Corporation, acting under the Federal Shipping Board, to purchase land and houses for the use of employees in the shipyards in which there are now being constructed ships for the United States, to build and lease houses, to acquire land or houses by condemnation, and to make loans to corporations to provide houses.

The Federal Shipping Board, which was established by law late in 1916, operates and repairs ships already in existence. It does not build ships itself, but has created the Emergency Fleet Corporation to take over, with a capital of $50,000,000, the mapping out of the ship-building programme, the commandeering of ships already built or being built, the adjustment of the differences between capital and labor, and the building of new boats. Since, therefore, the Emergency Fleet Corporation builds ships, it is the natural agency to use in building the houses for the ship-builders.

Most workmen do not want to live at such barracks as the four at Hog Island, each with a capacity of 500 men; they are really big frame hotels. What they can now anticipate will be two thousand homes at that point. The workman wants to be near his work, but, as a rule, he does not want to live in a temporary kind of lodging. Hence we trust and expect that the Government will build in the best way—the ultimately economical way. If it does, the slums of Philadelphia may be emptied in favor of the homes at Hog Island.

The Director of Housing under the Federal Shipping Board is to be Mr. J. Rogers Flannery, a capable and earnest man, fully aware of the importance of his work.

AN HOUR OF LIGHT FOR AN HOUR OF NIGHT

Germany, Austria, Australia, Bermuda, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden have adopted the daylight saving plan, which consists in setting the clock forward one hour during certain of the spring, summer, and autumn months, and setting it back to standard time in the winter. The practical working of this plan is very simple. If at midnight at the close of April 30 next every clock and watch in the United States were set forward one hour, the man who rises at seven and breakfasts at 7:30 would still pursue his accustomed habits *by the watch*, but by standard or solar time he would rise at six and breakfast at 6:30. He would apparently be getting up, taking his breakfast, going to the office or store, and eating his midday and evening meals at just the hour he always had been, but he would actually have an hour more of the clear and refreshing daylight of the morning and a longer evening of sunlight after his day's work was done.

The countries that have tried this plan are completely satisfied with it. It not only gives more time for daylight work and pleasure, but it is of distinct economic value. It has led to the annual saving in fuel last year of $35,000,000 in Germany, $12,000,000 in England, and $10,000,000 in France. A British Parliamentary commission has reported, moreover, that this simple device for providing more daylight hours has resulted in a manifest saving of light and health. Last April bills were introduced into Congress providing for setting the clock forward on the last Sunday of April and setting it back the last Sunday in September. The Senate passed this legislation last June, but the House has debated and discussed it until about a month ago. A compromise has been reached between the Senate and House Committees, and the two bodies have now agreed, we believe, on legislation which, if passed, will make the period of daylight saving in this country to extend from the last of March to the last of October, a period of seven months. It is believed that if the daylight saving plan is adopted it will have a very beneficial effect on the production of food in this country during the coming summer. It has been said that many farmers, no matter what the clock may indicate, get up at dawn and work until dusk. This cannot be said of gardeners, especially of the amateur sort, and there was an unprecedented number of them last summer—about three million. If there should be three million gardeners this summer, an extra hour of daylight for each one after the evening meal on the twenty-six working days of each of the seven months would add 546,000,000 working hours to the garden work of the country. Writing to The Outlook, Representative Borland, of Missouri, who is sponsor for the bill in the House, calls attention to the fact that the above-mentioned stimulus to home gardens will help the transportation situation, for the nearer food is grown to the kitchen door the less demand there will be for cars to haul produce from distant points. He believes that the saving in coal thus effected will free many cars for use in other directions.

There has been some discussion as to why the daylight saving plan should not be made to cover the entire twelve months. The United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Railway Association are among some of the important organizations that want to see the plan adopted throughout the year. But the main thing is the saving of daylight in summer. One summer has gone by already since the plan was introduced into Congress because of debates and discussions. Is it not evident that the thing to do now is to adopt the daylight saving plan for the coming summer and reserve debates regarding its extension until the winter months? If such a debate in favor of an annual extension of the plan should come up next winter, we should vote strongly in the negative. It seems to us that the whole merit of the plan consists in applying it only to the summer months. Its merit consists in the fact that it gets people to do things earlier in the day under an agreement that they shall profess to deceive themselves into a belief that they are doing things just as they have always done them. This professed self-deception can be solely accomplished by setting the clock forward in the spring and setting it back in the autumn. There is, after all, so much of the children in us "grown-ups" that we have occasionally to sugar-coat our reforms by this kind of make-believe self-deception. The element of self-deception will be entirely taken out if we set the clock forward permanently.

Some of our readers have asked us by what authority Congress can impose upon the individual citizen the necessity of setting his watch forward on a given date in March? The reply is that Congress has no such authority and is not endeavoring legally to compel any private citizen to follow the daylight saving plan. Under the Inter-State Commerce Law, however, Congress can regulate the railways, and the bill now in Congress provides that "all common carriers engaged in commerce between the several States, or between a State and any of the Territories of the United States, or between a State or the Territory of Alaska and any of the insular possessions of the United States or any foreign country," shall arrange their movements and time-tables in accordance with the new standard time established by moving the clock forward one hour. When all the railways and steamship lines do this, every private citizen will have to follow, for, as a matter of fact, every citizen of the United States must set his watch in accordance with the railway time of his immediate neighborhood.

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE

The reports from France of the courage and skill of the American forces actually in the fighting line are good reading for all American patriots. It is now no secret that sections of the line are held by Americans, stationed between French bodies of troops but acting independently. This state exists in three, perhaps four, sectors of the general line. Our troops have aided in raids made by French contingents in which prisoners were taken and losses inflicted on the enemy, they have suffered from vicious gas attacks directed solely at the American line, and they have withstood by themselves attacks, one of which was so stubbornly continued that the experts doubt whether it was a simple raid or had as its ultimate object the capture and retention of a part of our line. In this particular action, which took place to the north of Toul on March 1, Lieutenant Eadie, Lieutenant Hoover, and thirteen men were killed, while about ten men were wounded. The story of the fight shows that the Americans used their automatic pistols

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with notable success, wounded many of their assailants, some of whom died in No Man's Land, and took several prisoners. This was a violent and hard-fought engagement, although, of course, on a comparatively small scale. The German raid was a failure. The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, in person decorated and praised several American officers and privates for courage shown in this fight.

The anxiety and interest of Americans on this side quickens day by day as our soldiers' activity increases. It is natural, then, that fuller accounts are urgently desired. The Government is allowing specific statements as to engagements, the names of officers and men killed; but it is carrying on an annoying censorship in matters which could not embarrass military effort. If this is regarded as a civilian view, it may be pointed out that the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, as reported in the papers, himself uses the phrase "muzzling censorship." Major-General Peyton C. March, the new Chief of Staff, who recently arrived from France, explained what he meant by the phrase when he said, as reported, "American officers in France could not understand why the censorship lid had been clamped on so tight." He added that the people at home were entitled to know what happened, and that one of the first things he intended to do after reporting at Washington was to advocate a change in the censorship, making it less rigorous.

THE NEW MACHINE GUN

It is encouraging and hopeful to learn from Washington reports that at the end of last month satisfactory and promising results were obtained at a test before experts of the new Browning machine gun and machine rifle. The reports state that army officers were enthusiastic and that some declared that the Browning was superior to any existing weapon of its kind for the uses to which American soldiers will put it. The small number of parts and the ease of assembling the machine gun, together with its comparatively light weight, are the points upon which stress is laid. The machine rifle needs no water-cooling system, it can be carried almost as readily as an ordinary rifle, and is said to be hardly distinguishable from the rifle at a distance. It will fire twenty rounds without reloading and with only one pull of the trigger.

There seems to have been a basic misconception of the criticism of the War Department as regards machine guns. For instance, one writer on scientific topics, whose opinion is of real value, writes to The Outlook at length to prove that the Browning machine gun is as good as, or better than, the Lewis gun. He seems to think that the contrary was asserted by The Outlook and in Dr. Odell's article on the subject. No such assertion has been made. The criticism on General Crozier and the War Department was not on a point of gun-making, but one of policy. In a word, it was that the Department should not have stood still while the Browning gun, untested in war, was being manufactured and tested. There was at least a possibility that the test would fail. It was perfectly practical and easy in the meantime to purchase other forms of machine gun which had been tested and used in immense numbers in actual warfare. The Navy did this without a moment's delay; the Army delayed until forced into inadequate purchases by public opinion and the example of the Navy. In short, there were two policies possible. One was to wait until the perfect gun was designed, turned out in a factory, standardized, made interchangeable, and then produced in quantity. The other policy was to devise and design and turn out better and better all the time; but meanwhile to use the best motors and best guns available.

FOR THE WORLD'S LIBERTY

The spirited art poster by Mr. Howard Chandler Christy which we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers on another page admirably catches the feeling and enthusiasm which should and will inspire the Third Liberty Loan campaign. America has so far responded, not merely generously but with overflowing measure, to the demands made upon her for men, for money, and for relief. There is no more doubt that she will now again pour forth her treasure to win the war than there is that the sun will rise.

The exact details of the new loan are not finally fixed. To some extent they depend upon Congressional legislation. It is planned, however, if possible, to open the campaign upon April 6—a most fitting date, for it is that of the entrance of the United States into the war against German greed and tyranny.

As has been pointed out repeatedly, the Liberty Loan bonds are sound and safe investments for the future, and will increase in value after we win the war, if not before. Their purchase, however, emphatically represents patriotism and the will to help the Government. Every dollar so invested which might otherwise be used for folly or extravagance or speculation stands for a blow against world autocracy and for the triumph of liberty and international law and order.

We must both lend and give in this war. The first we do through Liberty Loans and War Stamps; for the second, there is always recurring need. If the total given for the relief of wounded soldiers or to clothe and feed the helpless war victims abroad or to restore devastated homes and villages were to be put into one sum, its aggregate would be amazing. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, and numerous other relief agencies must continue to expend money like water to carry on their humane work. When one reads that the American Red Cross proposes at the beginning of May to institute its second campaign for a hundred million dollars, one gasps at first at the knowledge that the hundred million dollars raised last summer has already nearly been expended and must be replaced; but one also feels confident that the twenty-two million members of the Red Cross and their friends and neighbors will make their gifts equal to the need, and that this second intensive drive will be carried as easily as was the first. And any one who will study for half an hour the wonderfully graphic account of the work done up to November 1 last, as told in the pamphlet report then issued by the American Red Cross, will have no doubt left as to the extent, variety, and value of the efforts of the American Red Cross.

MR. BRYAN REAPS

When William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, rose to convey the greeting of great temperance organizations in the United States to a monster prohibition convention in Toronto on the last day of February, he was met by hoots, catcalls, and shouted remarks of derision.

"What about the Lusitania?"

"Put out the pro-German!"

"He held back the United States."

"We don't want him."

"Sauerkraut!"

There were answering shouts of "Put them out" and "Where's your fair play?" but the disturbers kept up the noise. They sang "Over There," "Rule, Britannia," and "The Maple Leaf Forever." The chairman tried to restore order, but was met with shouts:

"Put Bryan off the platform and we'll be quiet."

"Put him out and we'll go out too."

Then a wounded veteran, Major Nasmith, appealed to the disturbers.

"Boys," he said, "our men are fighting for liberty and freedom in Europe. Let us have it here."

But many of the men who were making the disturbance had themselves been in the trenches and fighting for liberty; and the sight of Mr. Bryan as he started to speak set them off again. Nothing that Mr. Bryan said could be heard twenty-five feet from the platform. The great majority in the assemblage wanted him to have a hearing, but the disturbers could not be quieted; and Mr. Bryan himself requested that no force be used by the police, for he said that he was not willing that any one should be hurt in an effort to make it possible for him to speak. So Mr. Bryan had to content himself with dictating a statement to reporters.

After he had stood his ground for an hour and departed, many expressed their regret at such an occurrence; but the feeling of the men on the street was that "Bryan got what was coming to

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him," and that the convention made a great mistake in putting such a speaker upon a Canadian platform just now.

A Canadian correspondent writes to us:

> Four years ago no more popular visitor of the United States to Canada could be found than Mr. W. J. Bryan. But it is not so now. His actions since the war began have filled Canadians with the keenest bitterness, and that feeling is not to be easily allayed. He was Secretary of State when the Lusitania was sunk and when both the honor of the United States and the cause of the Allies demanded that the United States enter the war. The subsequent disasters of the war and the entailed deaths of thousands of Allied troops and civilians are laid at his door. The fact that the United States is now in the war is in spite of his every effort; and the fact that he speaks so loyally now is credited to the fact that he has so to speak. Scores of distinguished Americans have been welcomed and listened to with the keenest interest in Toronto, but the appearance of Mr. Bryan called forth memories too fresh and wounds too severe to be easily forgotten and forgiven. Hence occurred the demonstration that is regretted by all liberty-loving people.

The memories of Americans are proverbially short, but they cannot be so short as to allow Americans to forget the association of Mr. Bryan's name since the invasion of Belgium and the Lusitania massacre with pacifists and pro-Germans, and his personal association with them in public meetings. Whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap. In a world struggle between those who are willing to fight for liberty and those who either fight against it or will not fight at all, Mr. Bryan chose at the outset to take his stand against those who were fighting for liberty. It is not surprising that those who have fought for liberty do not find him a welcome visitor. The feelings of the majority of Canadians are most probably expressed by those disturbers, but their judgment is probably better represented by the majority in that meeting who would have suffered Mr. Bryan to speak.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

Of the eighty-nine men who have during the centuries been Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang is the first to visit this country. He is fifty-three years old. A portrait of him in his archiepiscopal robes was printed in The Outlook two weeks ago.

His father was one of the Moderators of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The son went to Glasgow University, thence to Oxford, where he entered Balliol, and, together with Viscount Grey and Earl Curzon, became part of that brilliant set of men who, under Dr. Jowett, added to the scholarly renown of the ancient College. Young Lang devoted himself to football and athletics as much as he did to his studies. He also became President of that famous debating society the Oxford Union, and secretary of the committee formed to promote university interest in Toynbee Hall, the London social settlement. Lang had determined on a political career as affording the best opportunity of helping his fellow-men, and to this end began to read law, meanwhile lecturing frequently in the East End of London at Toynbee Hall and Oxford House. This led to his conviction that the ministry was, after all, the place for him. He prepared for it, was ordained, and after occupying minor positions became Vicar of St. Mary's, the Oxford University church, relinquishing this congenial responsibility in two years, however, to accept the charge of a great church at Portsea, the Portsmouth suburb which contains the immense naval dockyard. This populous parish afforded full scope for any man's energy. Lang gathered a dozen curates about him and organized an elaborate and successful machinery of social service.

Right across from Portsea is the Isle of Wight, and on that island is the royal Palace of Osborne. Queen Victoria, who made him her chaplain, called Lang thither, so the story goes, and said:

> "I hear excellent reports of your work at Portsea, and I find that you actually keep a staff of twelve curates. You should take to yourself a wife. I believe you would be able to do with two curates less."

The chaplain replied;

> "Ah, no, your Majesty, that would scarcely do. If I have a curate who does not suit, I can get rid of him; but I could not do the same with a wife."

Five years of Portsea work was an appropriate preparation for the Bishopric of Stepney, one of the poorer London districts, where Lang remained seven years. Then, in 1908, he was called to archiepiscopal honors.

As he said in his sermon on Sunday of last week, York brings memories of the Roman legions. Do we recall that in 79 A. D. Agricola established a Roman station there, that the Emperor Severus died at York (211), that it was there also that the Emperor Constantius died, and that Constantine the Great, his son, was proclaimed Emperor there (306)? The see sent representatives to the Church Councils of Arles (314) and Nicæa (325).

Hundreds of people in New York City who attempted to hear the Archbishop were unable to find room either in Trinity Church or even in the Cathedral of St. John, where he spoke. Dr. Lang has a well-modulated voice. He speaks in simple, unemotional language, but with great depth of feeling. Perhaps his greatest charm lies in his modest manner. In the House of Lords he is preceded only by the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord High Chancellor.

The Archbishop's message to America was also delivered at Camp Upton, where, in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., on Monday, March 4, he spoke with such obvious purpose of avoiding the dramatic that his words, like those of the preceding day, had all the greater directness and force. His message is the tremendous urgency of our bringing all that we can to the service of the Allies at the present moment. It is not too much to say, affirmed the Archbishop, that on the coming of American man power to Europe depend for many years the foundations of civilization.

WHAT MR. McADOES

Readers of Mr. Davenport's "Washington Portraits" in this issue may be interested in some account of the multitudinous duties which one of the men he portrays is called upon to perform. Most of these have been compactly recorded in some verses by Alvah Bushnell, Jr., of the Alvah Bushnell Company, of Philadelphia, to which is attached what may be called an *envoi* by E. B. Seymour, of the Bushnell staff. We find both the poem and the *envoi* in the February number of "Office Appliances," whose editor has courteously given us permission to reprint them. Mr. Bushnell's ballad is as follows:

POOR MISTER McADOO!

Poor Mister McAdoo!
Think of the jobs he's hitched up to!—
The Treasury, the Railroad crew,
The Income Tax and then a few.
Each week they hand him something new
To tax his time and temper too.
He has to know when loans are due,
What source to get his billions through,
What fund to pass each dollar to,
Which tax is what, and who is who;
What bonds to sell and what renew,
Which "trust" to coax and which to sue.
He stretches out each day to two
To do the things he has to do.
The job would flounder me or you—
But it's a cinch for McAdoo!

To which Mr. Seymour adds:

STILL McADOOING

Leaving aside all jokes and fun,
I wish I'd did what McAdone.
To him I'll have to lift my lid—
I could not do what McAdid.

STOPPING THE OUTLOOK

The mysterious reactions of the human mind sometimes strike the newspaper editor very forcibly. Americans are apt to refer with amiable tolerance to the superstition and traditionalism of the Oriental. We congratulate ourselves that there is something in the American atmosphere that develops our native intelligence so that it becomes accurate and acute in making sound deductions from any given facts. We like to think that

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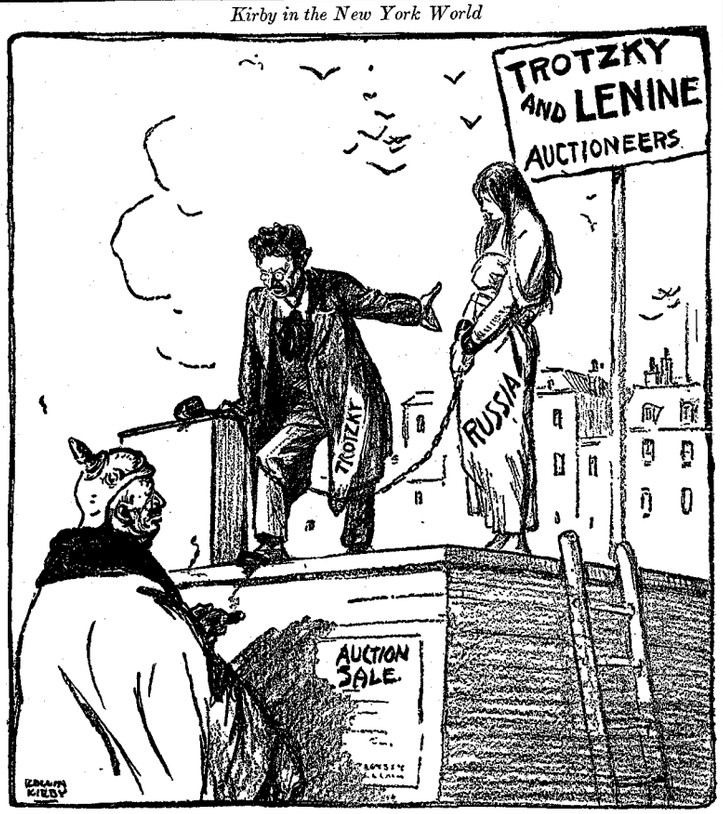
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Kirby in the New York World

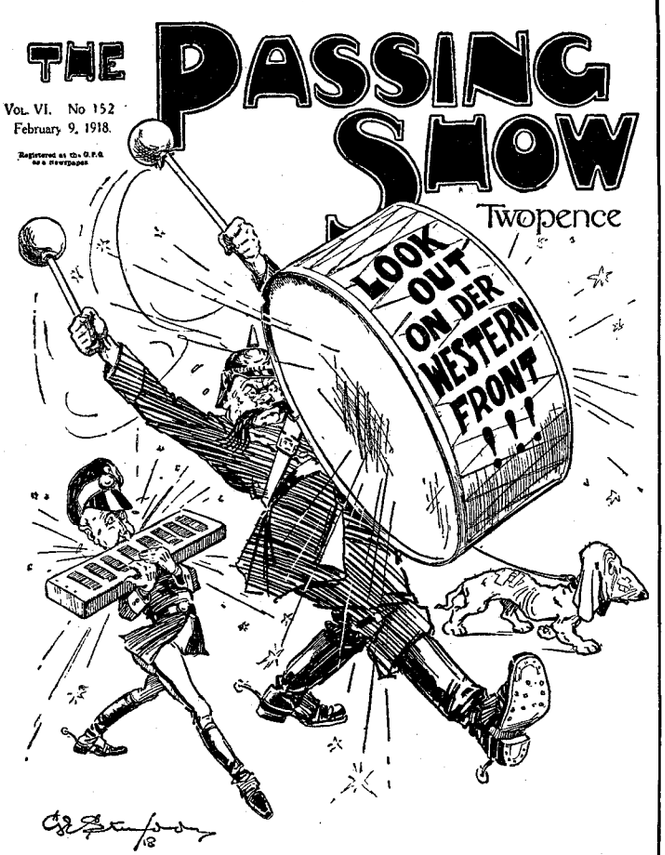


SOLD!

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

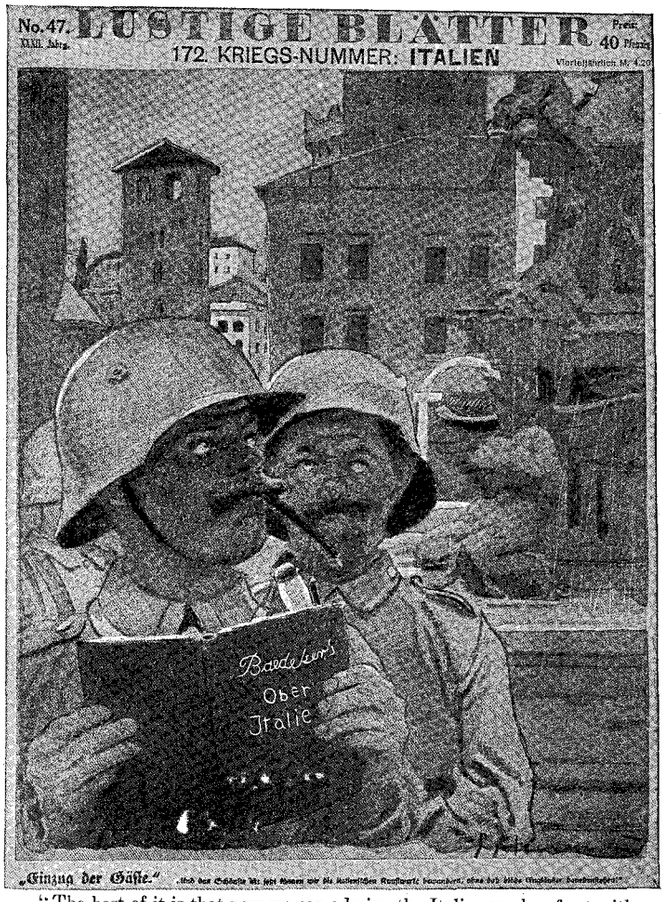
HE HELD OUT A HAND TO THE PRUSSIAN

RUSSIA SACRIFICED TO THE PRUSSIAN BEAST



A LOT OF NOISE!

(BRITISH SKEPTICISM ABOUT THAT MUCH-TALKED-OF SPRING DRIVE)



"The best of it is that now we can admire the Italian works of art without being bothered by the silly English!"

(A GERMAN VIEW OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE INVASION OF ITALY)

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HUMOR AS SEEN ON THE COVERS OF REPRESENTATIVE COMIC PERIODICALS

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common sense is our characteristic National quality. This faith in American common sense is sometimes sorely tried by some of the letters that come into a newspaper office. During the past winter, for example, certain readers of The Outlook have discontinued their subscriptions because it is fanatically opposed to personal liberty in the use of alcohol and because it is in the pay of corrupt and vicious liquor dealers; because it has given space to the Single Taxers to state their views and because it cannot see that the Single Tax is the sole panacea to save society from a complete smash-up; because it has advocated the rights of women in determining whether they shall assume the duties and responsibility of the ballot and because pig-headedly and manlike (this is not, in the mind of our critic, such a mixed metaphor as it may seem) we have set ourselves against granting to downtrodden woman any of her inalienable rights; because with Protestant bigotry we have subtly attacked the Roman Catholic Church on every occasion and because on every occasion we have subtly supported the Roman Catholic Church and are probably in the secret pay of the Jesuits; because British gold has influenced us to attack Germany with incredible unfairness and because our criticisms of certain failures of the War Department are due to the fact that we are at heart unpatriotic and pro-German.

Such contradictions of criticism are always to be expected in a time of deep national feeling, and by long experience we have become more or less accustomed to them, but there is such a thing as a last straw, and it has fallen with painful effect in the form of the following letter:

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
Extension Division
Norman, Oklahoma
Department of Public Information and Welfare
J. W. Scroggs, Director.

The Outlook, January 24, 1918.
381 Fourth Avenue,
New York City:

Gentlemen—I received your sample copies of The Outlook and your letter this morning. I have always admired The Outlook very much, but I will not aid in putting a paper before students which adds an "me" to program. Such subservience to senseless custom is not an assuring evidence of intelligent independence. I think the time has fully come for educators to take this stand.

Very truly yours,
J. W. Scroggs, Director.

We congratulate our correspondent on having in these days of perplexity no greater burden than that involved in the redundant spelling of a word which we refrain from naming here in order to avoid committing almost in his presence the offense for which he takes us to task. We are thankful to him for not accusing us of being in the pay of a corrupt ring of type-founders whose profits must be greatly augmented by the sale to the newspapers and booksellers of the type and spaces, in nobody knows how many fonts, that are necessary to make that scandalously unnecessary "me." The horror of the far-reaching statistics which might be compiled about the waste of lead, ink, paper, and labor involved in this scandal grows as one thinks about it! Perhaps Mr. Scroggs is right. Perhaps we, who started this editorial comment so light-heartedly, are wrong. We can only repeat that the reactions of the human mind are sometimes very mysterious.

THE PACKERS

On another page we print a letter from Messrs. Swift & Co., the well-known Chicago meat-packers, in rejoinder to the findings of the Federal Trade Commission, recently reported in these pages.

On behalf of the Commission, Mr. Francis J. Heney, of California, has been conducting the investigation of the packing industry. The packers call his efforts one-sided and sensational, and prophesy that they will be wholly discredited when the public realizes all that the packers are doing to meet the present emergency.

On the other hand, Mr. Heney charges that papers used as instrumentalities in the commission of wrong have been withheld from him, that court orders have restrained him from taking them, and even from using those already seized by his agents. Hence, to facilitate the Government's inquiry into the packing industry, Mr. Heney hopes for supplementary legislation to the Espionage Law; on his recommendation the Federal Trade Commission has now laid the facts, as it construes them, before Congress and has asked for action.

AN AIR MAIL SERVICE

There is to be an airplane mail service between New York and Washington. It will begin April 15, so the Post-Office Department announces.

The flying time between New York and Washington is estimated at something less than three hours, including a stop-over to deliver mail at Philadelphia.

The landing fields and hangars will be situated probably in Potomac Park at Washington; at League Island, Philadelphia; and at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, unless dangerous air currents make it necessary to choose the near-by Mineola field on Long Island.

The machines are to be furnished by the War Department, the service being regarded by Secretary Baker as a part of the Army aviation system.

FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

The Congress of National Service, recently held in Chicago under the auspices of the National Security League, had a definite and constructive purpose. It aimed to give impetus to an American spirit in favor of the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war. It sought to impress upon the American people the necessity of a morale which would endure sacrifice without murmuring and disaster without a shock. The plan of this campaign was presented by a notable group of educators, including Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago; Dr. W. S. Currell, President of the University of South Carolina; Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; and many other college presidents and members of faculties. Sixteen State Boards of Public Instruction were also represented. These experienced educators entered most heartily into the programme of the League and promised co-operation.

Ex-President Taft delivered the keynote speech at the opening session, and his emphatic denunciation of the class of people whom he designated as "whispering traitors" elicited vociferous approval. Charles Edward Russell; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford University; Governor Manning, of South Carolina; Governor Lowden, of Illinois; Governor Whitman, of New York, Mr. Walter Camp, and others, contributed thoughtful and inspiring addresses. Mr. S. Stanwood Menken, the President of the National Security League, in his opening address emphasized the important activities of the League, and made an eloquent plea for the mental and physical upbuilding of the Nation.

There were nearly two thousand delegates; many were women, and their interest was manifested in a session held under the chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr. (formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland).

The resolutions expressed in concrete form the spirit of the Congress, and were an admirable declaration of principles which the entire Nation can indorse. Three of them may be quoted here entire:

> We stand for the continuance of the war until victory is attained. We condemn all efforts towards peace without victory. All discussion of such a peace weakens the power and spirit of the Nation. As Lincoln said to the pacifists of his day, "We accepted this war for a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God we hope it will not end until that time."
>
> National needs require the extension of all educational efforts to secure a full understanding of the issues of the war, of the necessity for its vigorous prosecution, and of the obligation for service resting upon every man, woman, and child. We approve the campaign of patriotism through education, planned and now being pushed by the National Security League, with the immediate purpose of defeating German propaganda in the United States and of solidifying and strengthening the loyal spirit of the Nation to the winning of the war.
>
> We reassert our conviction that without National prepared-

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ness for defense there is no safety. Therefore we favor the early adoption of universal military training as a permanent National policy.

One of the not least important features of the Congress was the reading of a letter from ex-Senator Root warning the delegates against the danger of attempting to negotiate a peace with Germany. "Russia," he said, "having stopped fighting in favor of the kind of peace she admired, finds herself in a position where, for the present, she has nothing whatever to say about the kind of peace there shall be. We must beware of anything in the remotest degree approaching that." In Mr. Root's opinion, which all wise Americans must inevitably share, "Germany will not abandon her present position and recede to a position which will make peace negotiations possible until she has had a thorough whipping."

JAPAN TO AID HER ALLIES AGAINST GERMANY

IT is not as a favor to Japan that the nations fighting Germany are willing to allow Japanese forces to land in Russian territory. It is for the protection of the real Russia, for aid in the ultimate victory of the Allies, and to block German plans of aggression in Asia.

Russia to-day has no responsible government. In every self-governing country the men at the head of affairs must or should have a mandate from the people. Such a mandate was refused to the men who now usurp power in Russia by the Constituent Assembly, the only national representative Assembly in Russia since the Czar was deposed. Trotsky and his associates refused to accept the will of the majority of Russians as so represented; they dispersed the Constituent Assembly; since then their power has rested on the bayonets and machine guns of a disorganized soldiery, and on the support of the local bodies of their own faction—that is, on the various workmen's and soldiers' committees. Politically speaking, there is no Russia; geographically speaking, Russia is falling apart, and Germany has her grasp on the severed portions.

It is therefore of the utmost importance to the self-governing Russia of the future that an end should be put to the constantly increasing yielding of the Lenine-Trotsky faction to Germany's demands. The statement is made from Berlin that German military action in Russia has ceased because a preliminary treaty of peace has been signed by Trotsky's delegates. What was the price? The terms of the treaty have not been made public, but it is known that again Germany has added new demands to those formerly refused by Trotsky. One most significant condition is known—Germany's insistence that Turkey shall receive back the territory in the region of Erivan, Batum, and Kars gained by Russia long ago in her wars with Turkey. This means simply that Germany, in scorn of the opinion of the civilized world, indorses her unspeakable ally, and assumes part of the guilt of the atrocious Armenian slaughter in this war. By itself alone, this indicates Germany's purpose of aggression in the East. The occupation of Kiev by Germany is another indication.

If Japan enters Siberia, that will prevent the possibility of Germany (or, what is much the same, the Bolshevik faction) seizing the enormous store of war munitions piled up at Vladivostok. Much of this material came from America. It will also prevent future extension of the Greater Germany to the Pacific—perhaps the most menacing development of Pan-Germany. It will block the danger from the two hundred thousand German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia. It will protect China's interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, which is part of the Trans-Siberian Railway. It will guard Japan's interest in the enormous stores of munitions sold by Japan, not to the Bolsheviki, but to Russia. In the broad sense, the way, and the only way, to save all the vast interests of the East as against Germany is for Japan to control the eastern end of the Siberian Railway, certainly from Harbin eastward and southward. Japan is the only anti-German country ready and able to do this. China should assist, and, as it is an ally of Japan in the war, may be brought to assist.

The whole situation now calling for action by the Allies is the best possible illustration of what The Outlook has repeatedly pointed out as the core of the international situation in the eastern Pacific and the countries bordering it. There must be a leader there; and, just as in the Western Hemisphere the United States assumes leadership, so must Japan be allowed to assume leadership in the East. This does not mean acquisition or aggression, but protection. Japan has spoken clearly and positively as to her purposes. The interchange of diplomatic correspondence between Viscount Ishii and Secretary Lansing defined and reiterated previous agreements. We repeat Viscount Ishii's statement as to trade: "The door is always open; it has always been open; it always must remain open." We repeat his assurance that "Japan voluntarily announces that Japan will herself engage not to violate the political or territorial integrity of her neighbor." What applies to China applies by implication to Russia.

In exchange for Japan's assurances the United States, on its part, has admitted that Japan has certain special interests in the East and has a right to guard those interests, just as America guards American interests in Haiti and Nicaragua. The Siberian movement comes under the principle, if not the verbal expression, of this mutual understanding. Japan's leadership in the East may here be turned to the account of her allies in the great war. It is to be expected that the proposed entry into Russian territory will be accompanied by a direct statement from Japan that Russia's own interests—that is, the interests of the Russian people, not of the faction in temporary power—is the ruling motive. With such a motive, the entry of Japan's forces into Russia will be as truly a protective movement as that of English soldiers into Belgium for the protection of the Belgians. The Japanese Premier a few weeks ago declared before the Japanese Parliament, "Japan holds herself responsible for peace in this part of the world." Japan's present proposal is the putting of this declaration into action.

It is not certain, as we write, that America's assent to this movement has been asked. The reports are that not a mere assent but a request from England and France will be forthcoming. If for any reason the United States is not formally called upon to act, it should at least of its own volition express its approval. And even if the feeling is one of disapproval, which we do not believe, the expression ought to be made at once, and it ought to be unqualifiedly No or Yes. The answer No might, and probably would, offend Japan; but it would at least indicate resolution, and would inspire respect. The answer Yes would also indicate strength, honor, and would inspire cordiality. A hesitating, delaying, watchful, waiting policy would indicate neither strength nor cordiality, and would inspire neither respect nor friendship.

NO TIME TO THINK PEACE

When a criminal is in deadly struggle alone with a policeman, there are only two ways in which the criminal can escape. One way is to overcome the policeman by superior strength or skill; the other is to divert the policeman's attention from the struggle and thus relax his strength and skill.

For nearly four years Germany has been struggling against the powers of law and order. She has failed so far to make good her escape with her booty by superior strength or skill. And now she is attempting by intrigue, suggestion, device, and propaganda to divert the attention of her antagonists from the struggle itself, and thus to gain her ends by relaxing the strength and skill of her antagonists.

What she can gain from these tactics is plain to all the world in the sorrowful experience of Russia.

Germany's most dangerous weapon is not her Zeppelin. That is obsolete. Not her submarine. That can be overcome. Not her machine-like army. That has been repeatedly hurled back by the living armies of freemen. Her most dangerous weapon is the propaganda of peace.

While with her hands she murders and despoils, with her voice she invites to parleys.

When liberty is in peril, there is threat of lasting disaster in the very word "peace."

Voices warning against such disaster are raised at this time

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none too soon. Pointing to Russia as an example of what the present exigency is, Charles E. Hughes, in an address before St. David's Society of New York the other day, declared that the chief danger to America is psychological. "Let there not steal over this people," he said, "the palsying feeling that perhaps effort may not be needed. . . . This is a serious moment. . . . It is made plain to all of us by the events of the past days, the recent days, that this is not the time even to think of peace."

Such a warning as this of Mr. Hughes's needs to be heard up and down the land, among all the people; for Germany has set out to beat down, not merely armies, but nations. As General von Ludendorff has said, "Battles are no longer decisive. The people must be defeated."

This saying of one of our enemy's leaders is quoted in an article on our National Army by Gustavus Ohlinger in the "Atlantic Monthly" for March; for it serves to point the moral that Mr. Ohlinger draws from the Nation's experience during this past year. In simple, direct phrase he recounts the miracle of the making of the National Army. He gives unstinted praise to the people and their representatives who wrought this miracle, he records the people's and the Army's enthusiasm. But he makes it clear that this initial miracle and this initial enthusiasm cannot carry us through. The Army must have in itself those "moral forces" which the French Infantry Drill Regulations describe as "the most powerful factors for success" in war. These are the forces of cohesion, will, and courage. "These moral forces," says Mr. Ohlinger, "must finally come from the people. . . . The Army as a whole, and every soldier in its ranks, is in constant communication and in intimate touch with those in civil life. The opinions prevailing in the community are immediately reflected in the Army; if there be doubt at home there will inevitably be indecision in the camp. . . . The sense of duty among the people will produce a corresponding level in the discipline of the Army; their determination to wage the war to a successful conclusion will inspire the will to victory among the soldiers; if the people falter, the Army will weaken; it is true of this Army in a higher degree than of any army in the past, that its morale is a function of the public spirit of the Nation."

Mr. Ohlinger describes the forces that break up and weaken this public spirit in this country, particularly the German propaganda, and he points out how these forces have been at work in our National Army already. And, as he says, "those who entered the cantonments with enlightened patriotism and high purpose have had their spirits sorely tried by the shortcomings of the Government and the mood of the people at home." Should criticism therefore be stifled? "On the contrary," answers Mr. Ohlinger, "every criticism and every inquiry prompted by interest in the welfare of the Army and its efficiency should be welcomed. . . . A nation indifferent to its armies never won a victory."

It is not criticism, inquiry, investigation, instituted through demand for the reasons for apparent failures, but it is apathy, uncertainty, vacillation, the weakening of the will, that is the precursor to defeat. And this is Mr. Ohlinger's warning. "The Army is the cutting edge of the saber, the Government the blade and grip; but the force that must wield it is the people behind the Army. If they lack determination, the blade will not be driven home. If there is uncertainty of purpose, the edge will be turned and the blade broken."

What Mr. Hughes and Mr. Ohlinger have said need repetition. Others have seen the danger that they see. In a recent address in Boston Mr. James M. Beck spoke of "the splendid discipline that the American democracy has shown in this crisis;" but he noted with solicitude "its seeming indifference to the vital element of time." It is this, he said, that "makes the attitude of America still somewhat lacking in the heroic spirit, and makes America the Hamlet of nations, more intent upon talking about the war than working to win it." It is this element in the American character which makes America especially vulnerable to Germany's peace propaganda.

This is no new experience for this Nation. There was a time when the most potent enemy to the cause of the American Union was the Copperhead. So odious has that name become that we forget that the spirit of the Copperhead found lodgment in the minds of thousands who were as respectable as the most respectable pacifists to-day.

Against any peace negotiated with the present masters of Germany, against any peace that is less than a peace of victory, America stands pledged. Evidence to that is overwhelming, as is shown by the quotations from President Wilson in Dr. Odell's article in this issue. There is a time to every purpose under the heaven; and this is the time not to talk or even think peace, but to set our minds and our hands to that pledged victory.

ÆSOP ON RUSSIA

About twenty-five hundred years ago a slave named Æsop, one of the masters of literature, wrote, or perhaps dictated, our editorial for this week on Russia.

At least he is reputed to have done so.

It is as follows:

"'Why should there always be this implacable warfare between us?' said the Wolves to the Sheep. 'Those evil-disposed Dogs have much to answer for. They always bark whenever we approach you, and attack us before we have done any harm. If you would only dismiss them from your heels, there might soon be treaties of peace between us.'

"The Sheep, poor silly creatures! were easily beguiled, and dismissed the Dogs. The Wolves destroyed the unguarded flock at their pleasure.

"Change not friends for foes."

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF OUR RESERVOIR OF OIL?

Everybody, directly or indirectly, is concerned with the supply and the price of gasoline.

Particularly at this time of war the whole country is dependent upon the gasoline that will drive our armies' motor trucks, furnish power for our naval motor boats, and keep our airplanes flying.

And yet gasoline is only one of a large number of the products of petroleum which to-day we find indispensable. In spite of the use of gas and the fast-growing use of electricity for lighting, kerosene is still one of our indispensable sources of light, and it is an invaluable fuel. It is oil that is being substituted for coal as the propelling power of an increasing number of vessels, not only battle-ships and cruisers, but also merchantmen. Other products of petroleum will come to the mind of any one who begins to think about the things that are necessary to industry, commerce, and domestic life to-day.

Now this petroleum does not grow, like our crops. It is not periodically replenished, like our water supply. There is just so much of it in the ground, and what is taken out is not and cannot be replaced by any new supply. Other supplies may be discovered where none are now supposed to exist. Substitutes for certain of the products of petroleum may be discovered or invented. Nevertheless petroleum is, and will for years remain, a great source of wealth and power which we cannot with impunity waste.

Are we wasting it?

There is no doubt that we are—culpably, criminally.

This energy which Providence has stored in the ground to carry us from one place to another, to transport our goods, to draw the farmers' plowshares through the soil, to pump water, to send our boats across the seas and up and down our waterways, and to enable us to master the air—this energy we are dissipating with prodigal negligence.

Every quart of petroleum that is thrown away or spoiled is lost to us and to our heirs forever. And yet to-day we allow not only quarts, but thousands and millions of gallons, to be destroyed or to be irrevocably locked up in the inaccessible vaults of the earth. It has been estimated by the State Mineralogist's office of California that one-quarter of the value of all the oil produced in that great oil-bearing State is lost through evaporation alone. In some fields the loss of stored oil through burning amounts to five per cent. In many fields the methods adopted for extracting the oil from the ground are such that,

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according to estimates of the Bureau of Mines, from twenty-five to eighty-five per cent of all the oil in those fields will be left underground under conditions that make it impracticable in the future to recover it.

In view of these facts, there seems to be one superlative danger to our oil resources. That is not the danger of monopoly. It is the danger of waste.

If the oil is not wasted, but is drawn from the ground only as it is needed, and is taken care of as it is drawn out and distributed, and then falls into the hands of a monopoly, the injury to the public may be very great; but it is curable, for the monopoly can be dealt with. Even if it proves impossible to get rid of an oil monopoly, the monopoly can be transferred to the Government itself; that is, all the people may own the monopoly. But if the oil is drawn out in such a way that it cannot be properly stored, but is allowed to run away, to evaporate, and to burn, and if the great oil reservoirs themselves are spoiled as reservoirs for oil, so that they cannot in the future be drawn upon, then it does not matter whether we have a monopoly or not, for we will have lost, to the extent of our waste, the oil itself.

In any legislation, therefore, with reference to our oil resources the first consideration should plainly be the prevention of waste.

There are now, and there have been for three or four years, before Congress two bills to regulate the production of oil on Government lands. One of them, known, from the name of its sponsor in the House of Representatives, as the Ferris Bill, is now under consideration by the House. It embodies a sound principle which the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane (in common with a great many others who believe that National resources should be conserved with chief regard not to private but to public interest), holds to be of great importance. This principle is that such resources should, as a rule, remain the property of the public, and that there should pass to the individual only a limited right for developing them, for which the individual should pay. This is known as the Leasing System. It has been the subject of long debate, and it would undoubtedly be a decided advantage, other things being equal, to have this principle acknowledged as a policy of the Government by having it embodied in law.

This principle, however, is not the only thing, or even the main thing, to be established by oil legislation. The main thing is to prevent waste. If the Leasing System is adopted under a form of legislation which permits or encourages waste, the authority of the Government and the theoretical rights of the people will be purchased at an exorbitant price, to be paid in thousands and millions of gallons of an indispensable and irreplaceable form of wealth and power.

There are reasons for believing that certain provisions in the Ferris Bill will not only permit but actually encourage waste. Indeed, it is believed by some students of the bill that not the Leasing System itself, but the conditions under which this bill establishes the Leasing System, will cause greater waste than the old and superseded conditions under which there was no regulation at all.

To understand how this may be, some explanation of the way in which oil is obtained is perhaps necessary.

Some time in the early nineteenth century people in drilling to find salt pumped up with the salt water what was known as "rock oil." They had to get rid of this in order to use the salt; so they stored the salt water in cisterns, let the oil rise to the top, and then allowed it to run off into the streams. Some of the salt wells had to be abandoned because there was so much oil in them. It was found later that this oil was an exceedingly valuable substance. It was first used, according to Ida Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company," as a medicine—"three teaspoonfuls three times a day." Later, when it was found that this oil was a valuable illuminant, men began drilling into the ground to get the oil. After a while they found that two oil wells near to one another drew upon the same source of supply. So when one man "struck oil" other men were likely to rush to the neighborhood and put down wells as near as they were able to do so. Lands which had been apparently of little value thus grew to be very valuable, and men who bought such lands in the early days often grew to be rich. Thus oil lands fell into private hands in various parts of the country. Then oil was discovered on public lands of the West, and prospectors went out and, like mining prospectors, tried their luck. Those who had good fortune, of course, put in the oil wells as fast as they could and started taking out their oil before others could get to the ground. Then arose the question of storing their oil. The safest place to store the oil was, of course, under the ground in the natural reservoirs, for there it could not be set afire or flow away; but as long as it was left there others might come and take it out; so the successful prospector would get it out as fast as he could and store it in such receptacles as he could devise and construct. Of course, stored in this way the oil was subject to accident and to evaporation. Meanwhile this oil producer would have to arrange to have his oil transported and refined. Without such transportation and without a refinery his oil was of no use to him or to anybody else. The great profits in the oil industry have been in transporting and refining the oil already produced; but the waste has occurred in the methods of getting it from the ground and in storing it.

It is in order to protect the public rights in oil beneath the public lands that oil legislation is needed.

It is these lands that are affected by the Ferris Bill.

It is provided in this bill that a person who wants to prospect for oil on Government lands may, if otherwise qualified, receive from the Secretary of the Interior a permit to prospect on not more than 2,560 acres, and that upon discovering oil or gas he may receive a patent to a quarter of this land, namely, not to exceed 640 acres, and under some circumstances not to exceed 160 acres; that a person who desires to produce oil from Government lands not patented may, if he succeeds in competitive bidding, lease such oil lands, but in no case can he lease more than 640 acres; that no oil producer shall have more than a tenth interest in any agency for the sale or resale (that means too, of course, for the refining) of oil. When the land is patented, of course the right to take oil from it is a permanent right; when the land is leased, the right continues for a period of twenty years, with the right of renewal thereafter at ten-year intervals. There are provisions concerning the rate of payment for leases; concerning the "reasonable precautions" to be taken to prevent waste and injury to oil sands or oil-bearing strata; concerning the distance from the boundary of any tract within which it is forbidden to drive a well, etc.

Three objections made in the public interest to these provisions are:

1. Regulations for the control of oil production in patented lands are very difficult to enforce. The bill, as it stands, makes it possible for oil lands to pass into perpetual private ownership.

2. The amount of acreage allowed to each person is, it is argued, so small that in order to make any profit he must draw from his wells as much oil as he can and as fast as he can. A "test" well costs from twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. In one field the average cost of oil or gas wells is forty thousand dollars. In order to justify the expenditure of such an amount of money, a man must get all the oil that he can and get it before his neighbor gets it from the same source—that is, if others are allowed to come close enough to him to get at the same oil supply and if he is allowed only a limited amount of acreage from which he can get oil. A result of small acreage, therefore, is to put a premium on quick production rather than careful production. Excessive competition in oil production is wasteful. The bill, it is argued, will inevitably invite this excessive competition.

3. At the same time that the bill encourages wasteful competition in the producing of oil, it is argued, it will fortify and intrench monopoly in the transportation and refining of oil. By insisting that no producer shall have more than a very limited acreage and that he shall not himself engage, except in a most limited way, in refining oil, such a bill seems to enforce by law the very conditions which monopoly finds most favorable, because it handicaps the only competitors which a monopoly in oil is likely to encounter.

If the objection to this bill were wholly because it favored monopoly, the objection would not be insuperable. The remedy could be taken at any time by the simple process of transferring the monopoly to the Government. The really insuperable objections are that the bill permits oil resources to pass permanently

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into private ownership and encourages waste. If once vested rights are handed over on a basis which encourages and promotes waste and destruction of our oil resources, such rights cannot be recalled, and waste in our oil resources will be made permanent.

It is of the utmost importance that the Ferris Bill, sound in respect to the Leasing System, should be amended. It would be ironical if in the attempt to conserve our oil a bill should be passed making waste almost necessary. Whatever bill is passed should not allow public oil lands to pass into private ownership, and, above all, should provide for those who lease oil lands sufficient acreage to enable them to produce oil without waste.

LENTEN LESSONS

III—A LEADER OF MEN

The following story is told of Henry Ward Beecher's boyhood:

> In the game of "Follow Your Leader" he led his fellows a weary and perilous chase, seeing with increasing exhilaration one after another drop off and abandon him, until at length, from the bowsprit of a ship alongside the wharf, he sprang off into the deep water, clothes all on, and rose to the surface sputtering, to look back and see the last two boys standing on the bowsprit, not daring to essay the feat he had achieved.

Following Christ is no such boyish game as this. It is not possible for one person to walk in the footsteps of another. Every individual must live his own life and fill his own place. Many thousands of ships have followed Columbus across the ocean, from the Old World to the New World, but no two of them ever made the same track across the trackless sea. To follow Christ is not to do what he did as he did it. It is to live our life in the twentieth century in the spirit in which he lived his life in the first century.

At its close he sat down in the evening to a Pentecostal supper with twelve friends. They were in an upper chamber; all reclined at the table; no women were present. In our service commemorating this Last Supper we meet in a church; rarely in the evening; we sit in pews or kneel at an altar; women join in the service; ordinarily there is no supper. We follow Christ in this service if it means to us a spiritual fellowship with one another and with our Master in memory of his life and death.

Just before this supper Jesus washed his disciples' feet and bade them wash one another's feet. Except for a ceremonial feet-washing once a year by the Pope in Rome and a feet-washing service maintained by one small Protestant denomination, Christ's disciples do not wash one another's feet. We follow the Master's example not by doing what he did but by counting no service menial which really serves, and no companion a menial because of the service which he renders. The spirit which regards the study of Latin and Greek a higher education and industrial training a lower education is an anti-Christian spirit. For any man the higher education is the education which best fits him to render effectively the service to which his nature calls him. The spirit which impels members of the nobility in England to drive motor cars or work in munition factories or serve as waiting-maids in hospitals or camps is a Christian spirit. Whoever is "doing his bit" in the service of his country to-day is following Him who washed the disciples' feet.

Jesus, at the beginning of his public ministry, was baptized in the river Jordan. He was probably either submerged in the river or stood in the river while John the Baptist poured water on his head. To follow Christ is not to stand in a river and have water poured on one's head, or be immersed in a river, pond, or baptismal pool; it is to dedicate one's life, as by his baptism Jesus dedicated his life, to the fulfillment of all righteousness. The form is valuable only as it is an expression of soul dedication.

Paul has interpreted following Christ in a single sentence, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

We do not follow Washington by visiting Valley Forge. We follow Washington by devoting our lives to an unselfish endeavor to make the world safe for democracy as Washington devoted his life to making democracy safe in America. We do not follow Christ by reading books or hearing sermons about him, though books and sermons help us to follow him. To follow Christ is to make his ideal our ideal and pursue it with his singleness of purpose.

Jesus of Nazareth was a man of extraordinary contradictions of character fused in a perfect harmony. He was:

A perfect gentleman and a companion of the common people.

A profound teacher and a lover of little children.

Sympathetic with all men, compromising with none.

The most unworldly of men, freely sharing in the world's life.

Humble in rendering service; exacting in demanding allegiance.

Meek and lowly; masterly and dominating.

Patiently enduring wrongs to himself; bitterly resentful of wrongs to others.

A lover of society; a lover of solitude.

Pious, but not a pietist.

With the courage of a soldier and the gentleness of a woman.

With unparalleled power of invective and unparalleled power of sympathy.

A man of sorrows, but not an object of pity.

Despised and rejected; revered and adored.

Such are some of the contradictions in the character of Jesus, united in action so harmonious that his critics have rarely accused him of inconsistency, in spirit so harmonious that one of his last gifts to his disciples was, "My peace I give unto you." To follow Christ is to set this harmoniously self-contradictory character of Jesus before us as our ideal, and strive to realize it in our lives. But, alas!

We are more eager in demanding of others allegiance to Jesus than in following him ourselves in the humility of his service.

We copy his resentment when we suffer wrong; his patience, when others are wronged.

We recall him in our solitude, and forget him in our social festivities.

We nestle in his tenderness, and halt at his invective.

We compromise with their sins that we may be friendly with sinners.

We wish to be revered but are unwilling to be rejected.

We are more fond of "Neither do I condemn thee," than of "Go and sin no more."

ON BECOMING A MEXICAN BANDIT

The Happy Eremite has borne adverse fate or monotonous days cheerfully on more than one occasion because of the ever-present possibility that he might yet be a Mexican bandit. It is not that he is of a peculiarly rapacious disposition. On the contrary, he is known to his friends as well disposed to human kind, with a few notable exceptions. Nor is it that he is without respect for the rights of property, for he has a few acres of his own. It is not that he is under sentimental delusions concerning banditry in general, Mexican banditry in particular, or the evil end to which an outraged world consigns the bandit when it has the luck to lay its hands on him. He is an avid reader of newspapers, and well remembers a photograph in a certain yellow journal of a tree with a Mexican bandit hanging from it. He is not an unbalanced individual, moreover, and rather cautious than otherwise.

And yet he is much cheered by the possibility of some day becoming a Mexican bandit.

All of which means that to the Happy Eremite the supreme charm, if not the supreme virtue, of life is its amazing faculty for presenting the unexpected. It is, then, let us say, not banditry itself that allures him, but that romantic apparent inconsequence of life which would seem to ban the word "impossible" from the vocabulary of all men who are not blind. To the Happy Eremite life is a showman of most extraordinary invention and resource. No concocter of movie melodramas can compare with it.

There is a boy in Connecticut who does the farm chores for his mother. Next year, he says, he will work in the mill in the neighboring town and make a great deal of money and spend a little more than he does now. But a circus passes through the

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village. When next year comes, he is apprentice to a carpenter in Oregon, who took pity on him when the clown who had seemed so kindly nearly killed him with a kick.

There is a woman in Pennsylvania. She is not old (though she is older than many women who are grandmothers), but at heart she is in the sere, the yellow leaf. Next year, she says, she will be asleep in that quiet Moravian churchyard under the mourning firs. An old gentleman stops her on the street and asks her to direct him to the old Moravian churchyard. She shows him the way. When next year comes, the life has returned to her body and the light to her eyes, for she is married to the old man. There is only one cloud on her days. She is strangely ailing, and the physician is speaking portentously of operations. Bravely she faces the worst, and, lo and behold, gives birth to a son!

There is a boy in Iowa who runs errands for the corner grocery man—a gentle spirit, a friend of homeless dogs and friendless cats, too tender-hearted to hunt and torture wild things like the other village boys. Flies struggling on the tanglefoot evoke his sympathy, and he cannot bring himself needlessly to break the stem of a single flower. Next year, he says, he will be a clerk, and he rather suspects that he can keep the position for life if he attends to his business. He wants a position for life. He is not one of those fellows, he says, who are so ambitious that they never get anywhere. He guesses the corner grocery and the volunteer firemen and Mabel, the storekeeper's daughter, will round off his days very nicely. Meanwhile next year he will be cutting cheese, he declares, with more judgment as to weight than that dude in high collars who is trying to cut him out with Mabel. When next year comes, he is in a trench in France throwing sardine-boxes at somebody he does not know, but whom he jocosely calls Fritz. He is already a corporal, and is studying his Infantry Drill Regulations night and day because he intends, he says, to be at least a colonel "before this thing is over."

The Happy Eremite is willing to agree with the poet that life is real, though he vaguely wonders why the poet thought it necessary to say so. He will not dispute, moreover, that life is also earnest, if by "earnest" the poet means that living is a grave and ticklish business which not one man in ten thousand ever half masters. But life, he asserts, is something else beside.

It is a deep and wonderful comedy, at times in its most tragic moments stirring the spectator to that "sudden glory" which Hobbes tells us is laughter. For through the grave plot, in and out, the thin ghost of man's feeble pre-vision is forever dancing with the corpulent embodied Event.

When the thermometer is fourteen below and the news from the front is depressing, and it seems almost as though, contrary to all rules, wrong, after all, might triumph over right, the Happy Eremite consoles himself with the possibility that he may still be a Mexican bandit. And yet he knows, as well as he knows anything, that he never will. He knows it, not because he recognizes the improbability of any man in his particular station in life taking to outlawry in his old age, but because he has definitely formulated the prospect.

And life, says the Happy Eremite, has a way, for good or ill, of disappointing prospects too definitely formed.

There is always the possibility, of course, that if he is too sure that he *won't* be a Mexican bandit, life may swing round and—

But at that point the Happy Eremite throws up his hands and reaches for a seed catalogue.

EDUCATING WOMEN VOTERS

IN a recent issue of The Outlook we urged that provision be made by voluntary organizations throughout the country for a non-partisan study of political problems for the benefit of new voters, having especially in mind the women who have recently been enfranchised, and we invited "brief accounts of any attempt to carry out these suggestions as to preparations for the new duties of the new day." We have received a number of responses to this invitation. From these we select a few that are typical.

The New York State Woman Suffrage party organized, a few days after the woman suffrage vote of November 6, educational classes upon political and civic questions and problems of government. A course of lectures was arranged for a period of intensive study covering two weeks, which we might call the normal course, the object of it being to prepare women who at the close of the course could go through the State forming classes in every Congressional and Assembly district where possible. These normal courses were held at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, where the attendance varied from one hundred and twenty-five to three hundred students. Lectures on Constitutional, economic, and social history, on new problems and theories of government, and on socialized law were given by experts, and a series of twelve lectures on the machinery of government was given by several well-known suffrage leaders. Other lectures of a similar character followed, among the lecturers being such well-known persons as Henry Bruère; Mrs. H. M. Richards, the new chief of the Woman's Labor Bureau of the United States Department of Labor; and President Henry S. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation. A special feature of each of the classes was the reservation of fifteen minutes for questions and discussion at the end of each lecture.

An elaborate course was provided by the Woman's Club of Minneapolis, which treated the functions of government under six heads—the Constitution, both State and Federal, the educational, executive, legislative, judicial, and county departments. A brief but very comprehensive outline of the Minneapolis city government was prepared and printed in pamphlet form. This pamphlet had a very considerable circulation through the instrumentality of the Public Library, the Board of Education, the Civic and Commerce Association, and certain of the high schools. The past winter, through the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, the women have been reaching groups of foreign women with classes in English, taught by volunteer teachers. An elaborate and comprehensive course for study in county and State government comes to us from this Minneapolis club. Probably copies of these documents can be obtained by correspondence with Mrs. Walter J. Marcley.

Crossing the continent, we find the same eager resolve to prepare for the duties of citizenship in Los Angeles, California, where, under the guidance and direction of the Woman's Citizenship Club of Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles, systematic study is being pursued on such subjects as State and Federal control of education, community finances, public health, community recreation, and the like. In all these cases the women have been courteously treated by the public officials and given aid in their undertaking.

One of the not least interesting of the reports which have been forwarded to us is from the village of Bloomington, Illinois. In this village what we may call the laboratory method was pursued. It is graphically described by our correspondent as follows:

> This small village has a very active and progressive club, and when partial suffrage was granted the women of Illinois this club was awake to its opportunity and duty. Much study in civics had been done, and a discussion of the suffrage and what it would mean to our women resulted in the appointment of a committee to undertake a mock election for the instruction of the women of the whole community. Every woman's organization—clubs, aid and missionary societies, lodges—was asked to appoint a committee to meet with the Woman's Club Committee. Strange to say, we discovered thirteen different organizations, and when all their committees met together a large working committee representative of the whole community was formed. Each member was given a portion of the work necessary to make a success of our object. The women were registered, the town officers lent us their polling-place and booths, a ballot-box was prepared, women judges and clerks of election were appointed, ballots printed in regular form, challengers selected—every arrangement made as if to carry on a real election. The women gathered first in the hall for instruction, which was given by two of our most able men, and a question box opened and answers given. After this

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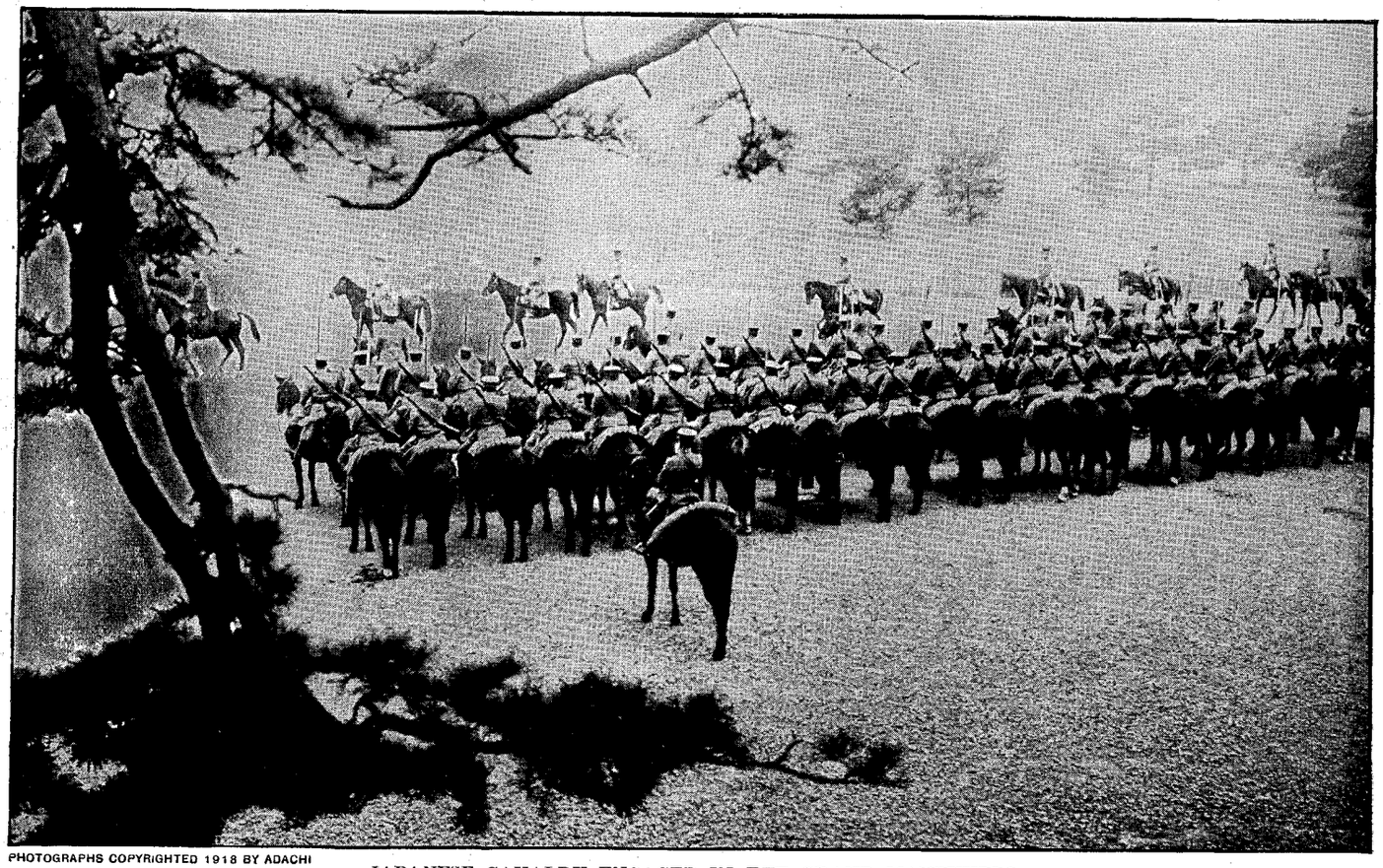
GENERAL OTANI, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH



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JAPANESE CAVALRY ENGAGED IN THE GRAND MANEUVERS

THE JAPANESE ARMY AND ITS COMMANDERS—RECENT

These photographs, the first to be received for publication in this country, and appearing this week exclusively in The Outlook, were taken at the
Akiyama, or both, may have high command in any expeditionary force which Japan may

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GENERAL AKIYAMA, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH

MEN OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD DIVISION

The officer in the left foreground with sword drawn is Prince Li of Korea, who, as a member of the Japanese Imperial Guard, is gaining military experience

PICTURES OF THE FORCES THAT MAY ENTER SIBERIA

Grand Maneuvers, held a few weeks ago. They are of special interest and timeliness in view of the fact that either General Otani or General land in Siberia, and that event may happen before this issue of The Outlook reaches its readers

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the election took place, some votes being challenged, some votes sworn in; and the lesson was so thoroughly learned that in that spring election as many women as men voted, and not one woman's vote had to be thrown out.

We ought to add, to avoid any possible misapprehension, that all of these movements were initiated before the editorial in The Outlook was published. We cannot, therefore, claim the honor of having had any share in bringing them about. We hope that this publication may stimulate other communities to organize similar education classes, and we should like to see them so organized and carried on that men as well as women could get the benefit of them.

SOME WASHINGTON PORTRAITS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

THE struggle of a few weeks ago in Congress for a War Cabinet has faded in the distance. Things have waked up in the inner circle in Washington since it happened, and there is far more deference in the matter of letting the country know what is going on. And there is more chance for the really powerful civilian personalities who are at work in Washington to have a free hand in their important service. Of course the War Cabinet idea never had a look-in towards fulfillment while the President was opposed.

It is futile in a time like this to make a prolonged fight for any particular form of machinery, anyway. If Stettinius and Hoover and Hurley and Goethals and men of that sort can have their energies fully released, that is what the country is after. It is the opportunity for the effectiveness of the human element that counts, and not any particular kind of machinery.

Nevertheless the War Cabinet plan had the germ of need and truth in it all right. What is demanded more than anything else in Washington this minute is a small group of men who are free to think, and nothing else, and to form their conclusions each day from the expert information of the day. Then the Administration would not again and again bump up against trouble which might have been foreseen. There is nothing Washington needs so much as pre-vision about the organization of material things. And it does not make a bit of difference where these pre-visioners are located provided they are free to think and to put their thinking across. The latest device seems to be to make assistant secretaries of some of them in the War Department. All right, let them sit on top of the Washington Monument—anywhere—only give pre-vision in material, mundane, military matters a chance to show what it can do. Washington is short on thinkers and long on men of energy running around in circles.

There is a real War Cabinet in Washington, anyway, and there has been all along—the "reg'lar fellers"—and, I suppose, that is one reason the President resented the new idea so keenly. The real War Cabinet are Wilson, McAdoo, Baker, and Daniels. And perhaps I ought to add Gompers. But, not being exactly a "reg'lar feller," I suppose he must be listed among the extraordinarily effective civilian outsiders. And Secretary Lane must not be forgotten, with his far-reaching plans for an effective mastery of our natural internal resources while the war lasts and a greater America when the war is done. But I am talking about the central intensive power group. And they are Wilson, McAdoo, Baker, and Daniels.

To begin with Daniels. Whatever the newspapers may have said of him in the past, he is a good old scout. And an efficient old scout—the country has at last learned that. He was lucky to get his dose of criticism early. And don't you doubt that he profited by it. Most of the criticism was undeserved, anyway. He may have been a little over-stiff in the backbone in his suspicions about munition profiteers—that is a trait that runs through the whole inner Administration circle. It is a trait that can be overworked in a crisis, but the country does not reckon it to be a bad trait. And Daniels insisted upon liquor being kept out of the Navy on grounds of efficiency and safety. It is too late in the day to put a twenty-million-dollar superdreadnought under the control of a booze brain. And the country is just learning that efficiency is good old scout Daniels's middle name. The Navy afloat and the naval departments at home are in charge of young, eager, virile, efficient Americans. And Daniels picked most of them and put them there. And he does not seem to have been fooled much in his information or his insight about men. He is rated high in Washington for acute human penetration. And it is the human side of Daniels which is most attractive. He has fine sympathies and splendid horse sense. His enemies say he is not the greatest man in the United States. Well, who is?

And next take Baker. Not yet forty-seven, short, black-haired, clean-shaven, still youthful in appearance. A man whose mind, I judge, runs far more easily among the idealistic moralities than among the sheer brutalisms of things necessary to put the moralities across. Not a man perhaps who might have been selected for Secretary of War if war had been on when he was selected. But just then the President was keeping us out of war. Strangely enough, if my memory serves me right, Baker came into office within a day of the Villa raid. That must have been a rude awakening for a man who normally hates war. Not that Baker is a mollycoddle. Far from it. Ask the city of Cleveland. Ask the men who tried to get the Cleveland water-front away from the people. I can understand why Wilson likes him. He has a mind that works like chain lightning, a fair mind, a scholar's mind, but full of rich human experience, a good mixer, a liberal. I think very likely he has been until recently too complacent about his Department and its activities. The War Department is a harder job than the Navy, and is normally not in as good order. And in sifting men out and in the development of the "follow-up" system to see that things in the whole war organization are fit and right, the Army seems to have fallen considerably behind the Navy. The great contribution which Baker has made to the country is the human welfare environment of the army camps. There has been nothing like that among armies in the history of the world. And if—which may God forbid!—America should be, in the course of events, estopped from bringing her whole power of sacrifice to bear in this conflict upon the cause of civilization and freedom, the very safety of the country for the future would lie in the deliberate retention of universal training, and the carrying out of the Baker idea on its social and industrial as well as military side into the immediate physical, mental, and moral disciplining of the Nation. And my judgment is that if the purely militaristic ideal were safeguarded by the social and vocational check, there would be little opposition from men like Baker and those who think as he does about pure militarism in the United States. To say that Baker is a pacifist by nature, as Senator Weeks did in Congress, is absurd. Any way, Mrs. Baker isn't, judging by the words of a song I noticed she sang yesterday to the men at Camp Meade:

"We are ready now to serve, Uncle Sam,
We have money, men, and nerve, Uncle Sam,
We will stick through thick and thin till we shut them in Berlin,
For, by God, we're going to win, Uncle Sam.

Let the eagle flap his wings, Uncle Sam;
These are sorry days for kings, Uncle Sam,
And the Kaiser and his crew will be missing when they're through
With the old Red, White, and Blue, Uncle Sam."

And take McAdoo. Now, I am not nominating anybody for the Presidency. As a Republican who believes that the Republican party, under liberal leadership, has naturally a far larger proportion of efficient men in it for the purposes of government, I shall be acquitted of any subtle leading interest in Democratic candidates. But, next to President Wilson, his esteemed son-in-law, William Gibbs McAdoo, does as much thinking for the

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United States as any man in the inner circle at Washington. He is the kind of man who keeps a pad and pencil by his bed and wakes up very early in the morning and writes a letter to the President with new ideas in it which he thinks ought to be put across. And, phew! how easy it is to get the President to read it! McAdoo is a thinker with a mind that works day and night. And a constructive thinker, too. He woke up in the night with a merchant shipping programme in his brain in the very month of 1914 in which war was declared. And he secured the assent of the President and tried to get his programme through at once, but it was long afterwards before the men of conservative mind of both parties in Congress saw the need. And the final success of the Federal Reserve Act and the democratization of that Act—that was McAdoo and Wilson. And now the Governmental control and operation of railways—the Director-General is McAdoo. The railway is a problem that he has studied for many years, and he had far less trepidation in tackling it than he had about entering upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. McAdoo has not the reputation of being beloved of some New York financiers nor of the conservatives in the Senate, but it would be very illuminating if the country could get the sweep and power of his personality in his recent testimony before the Senate Committee on Finance or the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committees of Congress. He bowled all his cross-examiners over as easily as if he were the original expert in ten-strikes.

The distinguished head of the power group is the President. And with the verdict of history upon the mental method and inner nature of his great personality, of course the record of the whole power group will stand or fall. He is now the master interpreter of the practical international moralities. Thus Europe acclaims him. Did he orient himself in the international crisis too late? Was a man of quicker instinctive insight needed in the leadership of the country? His supporters everywhere maintain that he was at all times fully abreast of the rapidly broadening conviction of the Nation, and that for weal or woe no faster progress toward the salvage of the world could have been made than was made under his leadership. If the world is saved, that judgment of his supporters will stand in history.

Washington, February 26, 1918.

DARE WE DICKER FOR PEACE?

BY JOSEPH H. ODELL

LOOMING up on the horizon of National consciousness is the possibility of a negotiated peace—what William Roscoe Thayer[1] has warned us against as a "Judas Peace." The people realize its presence, they shrink from it as from a monstrous spiritual menace, they loathe it as the thing that may make all of their chivalry and sacrifice vain, they dread it as the one and only door through which dishonor can come to the American name, they feel instinctively that its only legacy to the world will be a "potter's field." They feel, however, that it is possible, and this is beginning to fall like a nightmare upon the National spirit. They know that many apparently altruistic reasons can be given for wooing its closer approach. They understand that its ultimate disaster to mankind can be hidden under immediate humanitarian sophistries. For Americans are in the war body, mind, soul, wealth, and they do not want and do not mean to crawl out of the war until the one object for which they entered it has been achieved—to crush militaristic autocracy, or, in President Wilson's admirable phrase, "to make the world safe for democracy." Their decision is final, and they will damn any form of diplomacy which seeks to deflect them from that splendid dedication.

But this feeling is instinctive, intuitive, and inarticulate; the people need to be interpreted to themselves. When they see in clear and concise words the sentiments and convictions which are stirring in their minds and hearts they give quick and emphatic assent. Up to the delivery of his "Fourteen Points" speech of January 8, 1918, President Wilson was the clarion voice that spoke for the people; his speech of that date and his address of February 11, 1918, they are not quite able to harmonize. This does not mean that the people have abated their loyalty to the President, but simply that for the time being he has ceased to speak their language. He may not have made himself perfectly clear, or the people may have failed to understand his object. Nevertheless they feel that the measured tones of diplomacy used in the January and February speeches are not the outpouring of their souls.

In the first place, the American people are convinced that even if Austria-Hungary seems to be more compliant and reasonable to-day it is only a pose assumed at the dictation of Germany. As late as December, 1917, Count Czernin made this significant and conclusive statement:

> We are fighting for the defense of Germany, just as Germany is fighting for our defense. In this respect I know no territorial boundaries. If any one should ask whether we are fighting for Alsace-Lorraine, I would reply yes; we are fighting for Alsace-Lorraine, just as Germany is fighting for us and fought for Lemberg and Trieste. *I know no difference between Strassburg and Trieste.*

Those words give America its ultimatum: the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs have an indissoluble pact. France is never to have Alsace-Lorraine and Italy is never to have Trieste on any terms.

According to Chancellor von Hertling, Germany is still more resolute in the matter of territory, for he said late in January, "We will never permit ourselves to be robbed of Alsace-Lorraine." And, unless we have entirely misunderstood his speech, von Hertling would not even discuss the question of Belgium until the Allies are ready to accept unconditionally the integrity of all enemy territory as "the only possible foundation for peace negotiations." That is, we must abandon the Arabs and Armenians and Syrians to the gracious and gentle ministrations of Turkey before Germany will even talk about evacuating Belgium and northern France. To speak of peace terms, with Germany still in that mood, is as if a lamb were to discuss internal politics with a lion.

The Chancellor's speech before the Reichstag February 25 was more subtle but infinitely more dangerous. Von Hertling verbally assented to President Wilson's "Four Principles," given February 11, but in such a way that his only purpose could have been to drive a wedge between the United States and Great Britain. England, he contends, must agree to Mr. Wilson's phrase, "All well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction," by giving up Ireland, Egypt, and India before Germany can put the "Four Principles" into effect and evacuate Belgium. It looks as if two were playing the same game of "driving the wedge," and von Hertling had all the advantage. In the meantime Germany is eating her way into the heart of Russia and knocking the Ten Commandments and international law to smithereens. Forty-three months have passed since Germany began to smash laws, human and divine, on the Belgian frontier—forty-three months of perfidy, outrage, and dishonor, forty-three months without a single virtue to redeem the black record—and yet some are willing to listen to the voice of Berlin as though it were the voice of an equal!

President Wilson sent his reply to his Holiness Pope Benedict XV, on August 27, 1917, and the concluding paragraph stands out as the mind of America then and the mind of America now:

> We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly

[1] The distinguished American historian whose "Life of Cavour" is now the standard and authoritative work on the achievement of Italian unity and popular liberty. His article entitled "Beware of a Judas Peace" appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post" for February 16.

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supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation, could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given, and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

What have the people of the Central Powers done recently that might restore confidence? A momentary strike on regulation trade-union lines in Germany, and doubtless much magnified by the German censor in transmission for its effect on American morale! Germany gay with bunting over the latest and most dastardly perfidy of German autocracy—the indecent rape of prostrate Russia! President Wilson described Germany, December 4, 1917, as "*the German Power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace.*" Germany is still that, and has proved it in its cowardly and conscienceless treatment of Russia since the opening of 1918. Let us understand clearly what has occurred: Russia went into the Brest-Litovsk parley on the explicit understanding of negotiating peace on the basis of "no annexations, no indemnities, and the self-determination of peoples." Germany, in entering the conference, accepted the terms. Germany began to haggle about Poland and Courland. Lenine and Trotsky were helpless, vacillating, and inefficient. The Bolsheviki hesitated, wavered, and surrendered. True, they did not make peace, but they declared the war to be at an end, and began to demobilize the Russian armies. Then Germany boldly threw off the mask and marched her waiting forces on a four-hundred-mile front straight into Russia, paying no more attention to the self-determination of the Russian or Polish peoples than a snake pays to the self-determination of a fatally fascinated bird—von Hertling's subsequent statement concerning Courland and Poland to the contrary notwithstanding.

Germany has changed since August, 1914, only for the worse. Every vile and disreputable and treacherous thing that a nation could do Germany has done and in deepening degree as the months have passed. If America enters into any kind of negotiations for peace with an undefeated Germany, America will be tricked and betrayed even as Russia has been. While Germany has a sword in her hand she is incapable of a covenanted peace. And if Germany can trick and betray America through the simulated compliance of Austria, Germany will surely do it. And some of the American people are afraid that the first innings of the game are being played.

In the second place, the American people are resolutely determined to overthrow the militaristic autocracy of Germany. President Wilson fixed that determination in the mind and soul of the Nation in a series of magnificent addresses and state papers during the first nine months of the war. By that determination the people now stand and they refuse to abate it in any degree; for they know that a peace made on any other terms will be a decisive German victory. The Allies are in no position to barter; Germany has swept up most of the stakes and has abrogated all the rules of the game. Belgium, northern France, Serbia, most of Rumania, northern Italy, and all of eastern Russia are in Germany's hands. To offset all of these the Allies hold only a few remote and potentially valuable colonies which Germany was just beginning to develop. If the war should end now by negotiation, France would not receive Alsace-Lorraine—German victory! If the war should end now, Italy would not recover Trieste and the Austrian outlying lands inhabited by Italian people—German victory! If the war should end now, German influence would be paramount through Middle Europe and at least as far as the Taurus Mountains—German victory! If the war should end now, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania would remain at the mercy of Austria-Hungary and Turkey—German victory! If the war should end now, there would be no chance of the southern Slavonic peoples coming to any form of self-determining nationality—German victory! If the war should end now, ruthless submarine warfare against neutrals, aerial bombardment of unfortified places, the misuse of prisoners of war, and a score of other atrocities would be justified as the successful means to an end—German victory! That is, whatever withdrawals there might be from Belgium and northern France, and whatever compensation might be paid for the destruction of property in those areas, nevertheless Germany would be the unmistakable victor in the war and would be satisfied with the achievement. This the American people cannot contemplate and will not tolerate.

Beyond these considerations, Americans realize that we went into the war for something very different from territorial technicalities. They know that we went into the war for a purpose much greater than to protect our own invaded or violated rights. While it is true that the specific grounds for our action were enumerated as the sinking of our vessels, the destruction of the property of our citizens, restrictions put upon our commerce, and the killing of Americans while they were exercising their rights of travel upon the high seas, the Nation realized that we had become the champion of things more universal. In the President's words on April 2, 1917:

> We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gauge of battle with *this natural foe to liberty*, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the Nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power.

Nothing has changed the situation since that fateful day except such additional acts of autocratic brutality and lawlessness as but strengthen our purpose. We have come to see that the war cannot be won unless we win it, and democracy cannot remain domiciled in the world unless our might makes its tenure secure. A negotiated peace at this time, or in the near future, means that all the heroic and sacrificial endeavors of our allies will have gone for naught. No matter how great our horror at the thought of our sons and brothers falling thick upon the battlefield, we are so placed now that we cannot assume the initiative in negotiating peace without meriting the shame of having deserted Belgium, France, Britain, and Serbia after they have poured out their life on our behalf. Four hundred miles of blood-sodden land, from the North Sea to the Swiss border, has become the only line of honor on which Americans can stand. The story of Louvain and Liège makes Thermopylæ seem pale; shall all that Belgian crimson splendor go for naught? Shall the imperishable deeds of the Marne and Verdun be thrown away in a lusterless barter? Shall Ypres and the Somme be counted as the last forlorn hope of the Anglo-Saxon while we dicker for immunity, protected by the British fleet? Americans will not have it so; we must go on, though the costs be staggering; we must and shall go on until our armies have broken the frightful power of the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg, and until with pride we can hand to our allies the rights and franchises of liberty to which we ourselves lay claim. A negotiated peace with this unaccomplished would be treason to humanity.

In the third place, Americans are asking why this talk of a negotiated peace should be creeping through the land. They know it cannot have sprung from the Marquis of Lansdowne's indiscreet letter of November 30, 1917. Are there any reasons why America should move for peace by negotiation? If so, the people ought to know them immediately. As no authoritative statement has been given, guesses have been freely made. They are somewhat as follows:

> *1. That German propaganda has penetrated America, through pacifists, through Austria's simulation, and through such channels as Ireland, Holland, and the Vatican; and that it has succeeded in modifying the stern front America presented to the Central Powers up to the close of 1917.*

This surmise is the most difficult of all to disprove, because we have had no ringing declaration of our primal dedication since the beginning of the present year. If President Wilson would announce to the people that every phrase and sentence of his thrilling speech of December 4, 1917, still stands, unmodulated and unabated and unglossed, we could say without a quaver that we shall go on until the Teuton demon is exorcised

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from the body politic of the world. Americans continue to quote from the December 4 speech:

> Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and *undefeated* as the present masters of Germany command. *Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations.* But when that has been done—as, God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.
>
> Let there be no misunderstanding. *Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside until it is accomplished.* Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, or money, or of materials, is being devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it.

So, if President Wilson has not absolutely and radically changed his mind since last December, it is certain that the German peace propaganda must be in vain. And the people of America still stand dedicated upon the President's platform: "*Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside until it is accomplished.*" "*Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations.*" We will talk peace only when the militaristic autocracy admits defeat.

> *2. That France and Great Britain are reaching the point where they cannot depend upon the loyalty of labor at home, therefore an early peace on the best possible terms should be negotiated—America opening the way.*

This rumor is contrary to the facts. On December 19, 1917, the Socialist group in the French Chamber of Deputies sent a letter to their fellow-Socialists in Russia pleading with the revolutionists not to betray their allies by making a separate peace with Germany. They wrote: "And we French Socialists, who find in the seriousness of events and in the consciousness of our responsibilities the inspiration for these friendly declarations, we do not hesitate to say to you: we also realize the extent of our duties. French Socialists will do nothing to weaken the resistance of the army and people of France, but rather strengthen the morale of both, and forcefully implore the Allied Governments that they clearly indicate by actions their oft-repeated declarations that they are fighting because they are attacked, and that they would obtain no peace other than that of right." Never for a moment has the French Government found reason for doubting the continued loyalty of the French Socialists.

So far as British labor is concerned, the decision of the British Labor party on December 28 seemed to be so final that it was accepted by the Inter-Allied Labor Conference in London on February 22, on which occasion Leader Arthur Henderson said: "We are willing to negotiate with the enemy, but not with an olive branch in our hands while he clutches a sword in both of his. No, we look into the future and regard the problem with the seriousness and importance it demands. Both sides must be prepared to accept a solution which will have for its main object the destruction of militarism." After the experience of the Bolsheviki with German treachery it is quite safe to say that neither French nor British labor will play the Kaiser's game by faltering in allegiance to its own Government.

> *3. That American military authorities, after a survey of the battle-ground, believe that the German front is too strong to be broken and the German army is too strong to be defeated.*

If that is true, some one whose word cannot be doubted should announce the decision to the American people at once, and in terms blunt and clear. If it is true that all the skill and resources of France, Great Britain, and Italy, plus all the skill and resources of the United States, cannot break the German power, then the sooner we know it the better. It means that democracy has failed in the presence of autocracy, that might is stronger than right, that liberty and justice can continue in the world only on sufferance granted by tyranny. If it is true, we ought to know it immediately, and abandon our futile dreams and settle down to the nasty but inevitable business of living as serfs.

But the American people will never accept such a conclusion, and they will never sanction a negotiated peace on the assumption that it is true. Possibly the war may not be won in 1918, but if not then it may be won in 1919, and even if not then 1920 will see the achievement. We have at least twenty million men of fighting age available for the front lines, and by 1919 or 1920 we can have them so adequately equipped and munitioned that they will ultimately crush the German front like an eggshell. That is, we have everything necessary for finally defeating autocracy, and we would rather take two, three, or four years of unparalleled effort in doing it than to bring our soldiers home and leave the brutal Kaiser to stride across Europe and Asia chanting his hymn of hate and blasphemously appropriating the Almighty while he and his kin wallow in blood and lust. We are going to win this war in fair fight or brand ourselves as cowards and defaulters for all time.

> *4. That our Government is falling down in the matter of war equipment production—shipping, munitions, armament, aircraft—and an early negotiated peace would hide our shame and save our face.*

Perhaps there have been vacillation and confusion, misdirection and fossilization, in some of our departments; perhaps we may fail to keep our schedule in ship-building or machine guns or high explosives or aircraft; perhaps the stupidity of our two years and a half of false security and unpreparedness may exact an awful toll in flesh and blood; perhaps all these things and more. But France was not ready when hell broke over her, and England paid for her prejudice against modern high explosives to the extent of a quarter of a million precious lives. We cannot flinch and falter as a Nation because some of our bureaucrats blundered. We dare not betray the world future of democracy because some of our officials tumbled over their office furniture.

Washington had blunders and blunderers enough to contend with, God knows; but he did not negotiate peace until Cornwallis proffered the hilt of his sword at Yorktown. Lincoln had deficiencies and inefficiencies enough, God knows; but he set his face like a flint against a negotiated peace until Lee stood in unconditional surrender at Appomattox. That was the breed of the men who gave America its proud place among the nations and predestinated it to be the savior of democracy, and it will be hard to persuade Americans that the strain has faded out of the race. It was only after the maximum of deliberation that America entered the war, and with the maximum of determination America will stay in the war. We will correct our mistakes, repair our blunders, speed up our machinery, redouble our energy, multiply our sacrifices, and we will stay with our gallant allies, encouraging them and reinforcing them, until we crush what President Wilson has called "*the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace.*"

Lead on, Mr. President, lead on to the battlefield; a united, dedicated Nation will follow you. Lead on to victory; the eyes of the entire world are focused on you and the hopes of all the peoples for ages to come are dependent on your resolution. Lead on, and fulfill the pledges which America gave to God as they fell from your lips in your great speeches of 1917.

[Press despatches from correspondents in Washington who are close to the Administration have appeared in the daily papers saying that President Wilson is about to declare to Congress, the country, and the world that Germany's evident purpose of territorial conquest in Russia shows the necessity of overthrowing her band of autocratic and militaristic rulers by the power of the Allied armies. Such a declaration by the President may be made before this issue of The Outlook reaches our readers. We earnestly hope so. It seems to us the only conclusion to which enlightened statesmanship can come. Reason has been appealed to without success. The final appeal is to the sword. A final and conclusive declaration to this effect by the President would be welcomed and loyally supported throughout the country.—The Editors.]

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THE HERALDS OF SPRING

BY JEAN BROOKE BURT

Wild geese out of the southland,
Flying heralds of spring,
Following low on the river's course,
What does your coming bring?
Running of snows in the canyon,
Creeks that are mad with mirth,
Poignant stirring of growing things,
And scent of the good plowed earth.

Cool, glad mornings of April,
Dawns when the wind rides free,
Pines that are warmed with sunlight,
These are the things to be.
Wild geese out of the southland,
Herald the news as you fly!
Sing the song of the young green earth,
Gray wings spread to the sky!

MOBILIZING 'RASTUS

BY LIEUTENANT CHARLES C. LYNDE

"NAME?" asked the captain, as he glanced up at the denim-clad Negro on the other side of the desk.

"'Tass," the man replied, shifting uneasily from one foot to the other as the officers in the registering line looked at him.

"'Tass who?" queried the lieutenant at the service record desk.

"Po-Potassium Aceta' Smith, Cap'n."

At the full name the lieutenant laid down his pen with a hearty laugh.

"'Potassium Acetate Smith,'" he repeated, slowly. "We ought to transfer that boy to the medical department, if only on account of his drug-store name."

The officers were a part of the force enrolling the draft quotas in the Negro division being formed as a portion of the National Army. All day they had been struggling with incomplete registration records, improperly filled out designations of beneficiaries, and slighted physical examination cards. The weather was unusually cold for the time of year, and the incoming men were thinly clad and sluggish from two or three days' ride in day coaches. In consequence, their answers to the questions of the registrars were vague, and the officers' tempers were worn down to the breaking-point by the time "'Tass" was enrolled.

The general laugh that followed Potassium's assignment relieved the tension, and the waiting list was all properly recorded and sent to temporary quarters before dark. Qualification cards, involved forms covering almost every possible civilian occupation, were left over until the company organizations were completed, at which time they would be filled in with a detailed history of the man's labor over all of his bread-winning life—the card to be used by the personnel office in fitting the man to the branch of the service where his qualifications and experience would count for the most to the Government and the soldier. All other records, however, were cared for as the men entered, and a complete physical examination given each recruit to determine the accuracy of the Draft Board doctor's findings.

Potassium Acetate, together with some fifty-odd of his fellows, was marched over to one of the outlying barracks, and his military training begun. Single file the men marched past the door of the supply room and clean underclothing, soap, towels, and a suit of blue denim overalls—fatigue uniforms, in the service nomenclature—were issued to them. The line entered one door of the barracks and was ushered out through the other to the bath-house. A shower-bath, with plenty of hot water, was required of each recruit. Most of the men welcomed the opportunity for bathing, though the cold shower ordered at the finish was slighted as far as possible under the deterrent eye of the watchful commanding officer.

There were those, however, who refused to bathe, alleging pains, sickness, weak hearts, or other imaginary ailments as reasons why the bath should be foregone. These cases were settled by reference to the physical examination report cards, and if the remarks under the heading "State of General Health" showed no valid excuse, men who were already stripped were delegated as *masseurs pro tem.* These assignments were received with great hilarity by the bathers, one man remarking: "I'se been a car-cleaner on the railway for seven years, and Ah *knows* Ah's gwine scrub me one nigger clean, effen he ain't got respect 'nough for the United States Army to do hit hisse'f!" And he did.

Many of the darkies evidently had never before met a shower-bath, and after the ablutions were finished one of them approached the lieutenant in charge to ask if he might take, "one of them there shower pipes" every day. In the course of the conversation which followed the man admitted that he never before had been wet all over at once, except the time he fell off a gangplank into the Mississippi River.

Following mess call, for what, from the avidity displayed at the tables, must have been the first square meal in several days, bed sacks were issued to the men and they were instructed to fill them with straw. Thirty pounds per man was the allowance, and bales were divided to approximate that amount. It was dark at the time the ticks were filled, and supervision of the stuffing was difficult. At inspection of barracks the next morning bed sacks of all descriptions were found—some filled at one end, others in the middle, and a few in which the owners had merely stowed away the sections of bale as given them, and had used the lumpy tick thus formed.

At sick call that morning, blown immediately after reveille, one recruit reported severe pains all over his back—"misery," he called it. On the theory that sick-call malingering could be checked only by examining personally each case up for medical attention, the lieutenant ordered the man to take off his shirt. It was removed, revealing a back crisscrossed at regular intervals by ridges and furrows.

"How long have you been this way?" asked the commanding officer.

"All night, suh lieutenant," was the reply; "didn't get no rest 'tall, mah back was a-hurtin' me so. Anyways I try to sleep 'pear to me like dat misery 'd get worse. I ain't used to dese here army beds nohow!"

The last remark, about the army bed, solved the puzzle. The man had filled his bed sack properly, and then had spread a blanket over the wire springs of his cot and crawled under the tick to sleep. Naturally the springs left their imprint on his body, with some two hundred and twenty pounds of avoirdupois to counteract the slight padding effect of one blanket.

The first two meals were prepared from anything that was available, and the men were fed much as they would have been cared for on the march. At the first opportunity kitchen equipment and supplies were taken over from a company whose men had all been transferred, the lieutenant personally supervising the checking of material from one kitchen to the other. Among the articles listed was one bottle, pint size, of lemon extract. It was noted as being loaded on the transfer truck, but failed to put in an appearance when the property was checked into the new kitchen. All the men of the transfer detail were questioned, but none even remembered having seen the bottle, much less knowing anything concerning its later whereabouts. There the matter was apparently dropped.

After supper the organization was called together to hear a short talk by the commanding officer. But instead of giving the expected lecture on the care of the feet, the C. O. announced

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PHOTOGRAPH FROM PAUL THOMPSON

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN—A SPIRITED POSTER BY A DISTINGUISHED ARTIST

The Liberty Loan which is soon to be placed before the public for subscription will be announced in many ways. One of the striking posters which have been prepared to give it publicity is presented above. It is by the well-known artist Howard Chandler Christy. The appeal both of the figure and the sentiment is a stirring one

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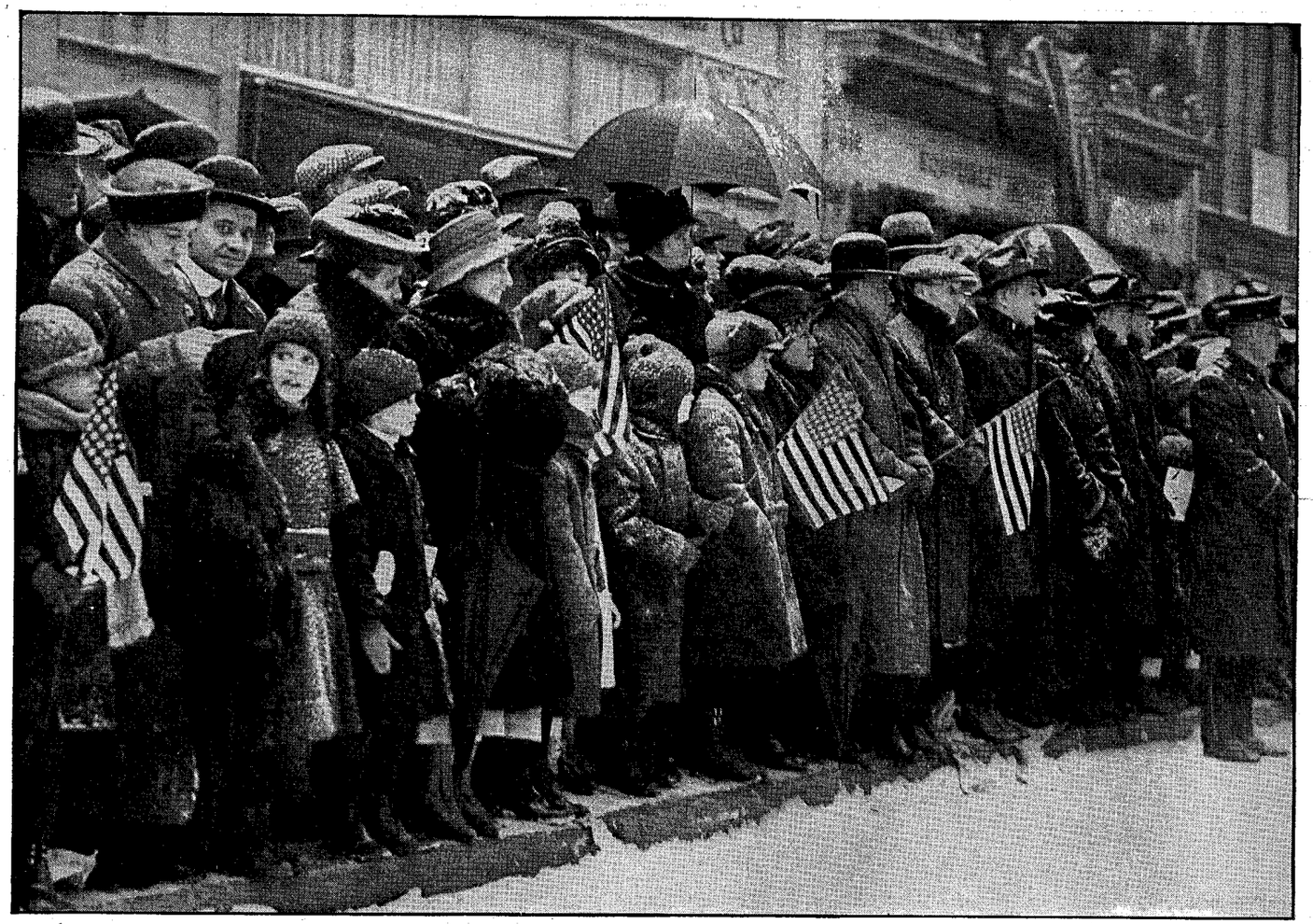
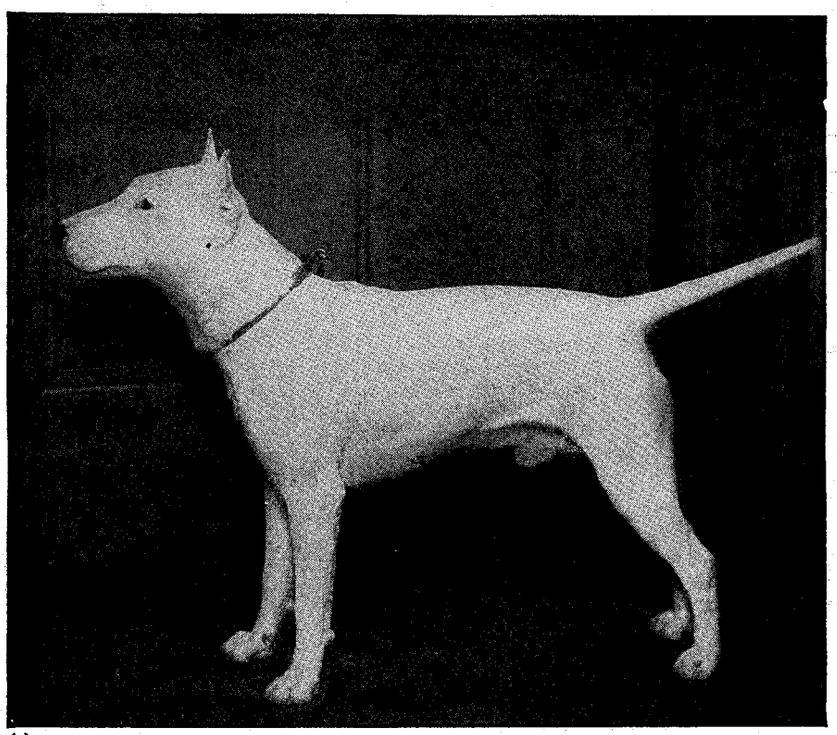


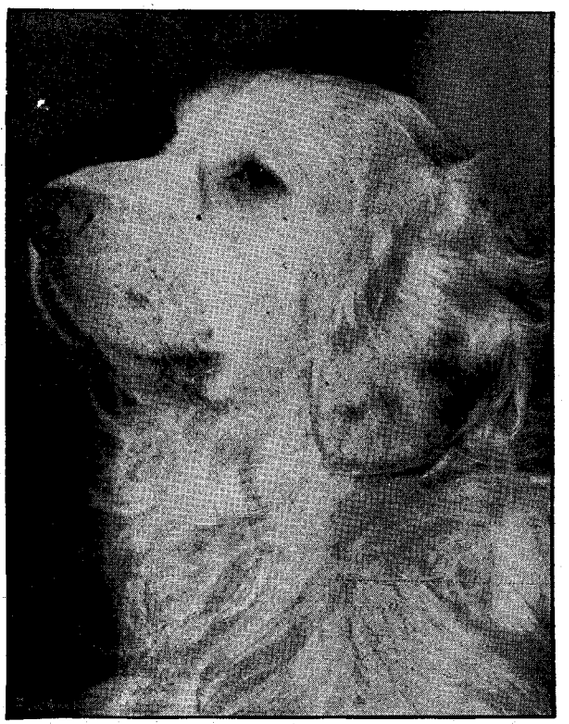
AMERICA HONORS ITS MARCHING SOLDIERS—

This particular parade took place on Fifth Avenue, in New York City, but its counterpart might have been seen in many another place in the land. Patriotism, ica's momentous part therein. The detachment seen in the picture on the right-hand page belongs to the 302d Engineers, National Army (selective



(C) PAUL THOMPSON

HAYMARKET FAULTLESS, BULL TERRIER, JUDGED THE BEST DOG IN THE ENTIRE SHOW



BEECHGROVE RODEN, CLUMBER SPANIEL, FIRST PRIZE IN HIS CLASS

TWO FINE DOGS AT THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY

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SCENES IN THE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY PARADE

always ablaze on the birthday of the Father of his Country, was this year fanned to a finer enthusiasm than usual by the consciousness of the great war and Amer- draft men), and its bearing was characteristic of the ten thousand men from the training ground of Camp Upton, Long Island, who took part in this parade

(C) HARRIS & EWING

SENATOR NEW FLIES OVER THE CAPITAL WITH COLONEL LEE, OF THE BRITISH FLYING CORPS

Senator New, of Indiana, is reported to be the first U. S. Senator to fly over Washington in an airplane. He is seen in the picture preparing to climb into the machine, with Colonel Lee above

(C) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

A Y. M. C. A. "HUT"—IN PARIS

The term "hut" is used by the Y. M. C. A. to designate its shelters for soldiers; it does not exactly fit the palatial home which the Association occupies in Paris. Our young soldiers are welcome to use this fine building as their social headquarters in the famous French capital

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that he would take up for the evening the Army ration, and show reasons for the various foods and their amounts. At the outset the talk was very general, portraying the need for a balanced ration, and defining the customary method of obtaining this result. Then gradually the talk worked around to certain articles included in the ration, and their wholesomeness.

"But when it comes to seasonings," the lieutenant said, "that is a different matter. Take the flavoring extracts, for instance. Both vanilla and lemon extracts contain a poison which, if accidentally taken in large enough doses, would probably prove fatal. In ordinary use, and with the amount of flavoring used in preparing one meal for this entire company, there is not enough of the poison to have any bad effects, even if it should all happen to be concentrated in the portion served one man. But the effect of a large amount of this extract taken without foods to lessen its attack might easily prove disastrous."

All of the statements made were true, as the alcohol which forms eighty-odd per cent of the extracts is generally acknowledged to be deadly if taken in large enough quantities.

The C. O. then went on to give antidotes for the poison, stating that an excellent palliative to be taken by the victim, if secured soon enough after the dose had been administered, was whites of eggs with a little mustard and salt. After the conclusion of the talk the mess sergeant was privately instructed to send any applicants for eggs to the company office, where the lieutenant would await developments.

In less than half an hour they arrived. The mess sergeant knocked, and on being bidden to enter came in, followed by a darky so badly frightened he was an ashy gray instead of his customary glossy black.

"Suh lieutenant, this man wants to borrow three eggs." And the mess sergeant saluted and stepped back.

"Didn't you get your supper?" asked the lieutenant.

"Y-yassuh, Ah done et. But Ah feels Ah des *got* to have dem eggs now, cap'n boss, Ah sure has!"

The earnestness of the plea was evidenced by the drops of sweat which stood out on the darky's face, though the temperature was well below the freezing-point outside.

Further questioning developed the fact that the man had been one of the detail for transferring kitchen supplies, and that he admitted taking "des one swallow" of the extract, and that he felt sure he would die if the antidote were further denied him.

With the sergeant's help a dose of eggs, mustard, and salt was prepared, and the man's request granted. For about fifteen minutes he was a sick man—too sick to care what happened to him—but he soon recovered and was sent to bed. Since then he has been trusted in the pantry on several occasions, and there have been no further mysterious disappearances of lemon extract in the organization.

The man was one of three brothers, Isador, Isaiah, and Isaac Brennstein, each as black as the translation of the surname (coal) and as Hebraic of countenance as the given names suggested—the Yiddisher Silhouettes, as they were known to the officers of the division. Isaiah was asked if he and the others were kin.

"Yes, sir lieutenant, we's kin; we three's twin brothers."

Happening to work a little later than usual in the office one evening, the lieutenant was surprised to hear loud talking in the squad room adjoining, followed by the unmistakable sound of sobbing.

Investigation proved that one of the Negroes, Anathema Maranatha Johnson, was living up to a part of his name. He had given his occupation as "countryside Gospel stirrer" when enrolled, and he was stirring by exhorting the men of the company to repent and pray for the forgiveness of their sins immediately—for they were destined for the front battle-line in a short time, when they would surely be shot down.

He was graphically picturing the slaughter, dwelling especially on the slow deaths from wounds, and was in the midst of a vivid description—wholly imaginary—of the effects of the newest development in German trench gas, when one of the mourners happened to glance around and see the officer behind the group. Military training, embryonic as it was, triumphed over emotional fervor, and the man sprang to his feet, straightened up, and shouted, "*Attention!*" in the soldierly manner prescribed in the drill regulations. The entire command rose and faced the officer, the sergeant in charge of quarters coming forward for orders. His excuse that the meeting was in progress when he entered the room was cut short with an order to take Johnson into the company office. There the alarmist was shown the glaring inaccuracies of his statements, and was dismissed with a warning that he must stick to the truth in his exhortations if he wished to continue preaching to the men.

Four nights later the officer again overheard a meeting in the squad room. Anathema was preaching again. He had chosen for his theme the possibilities offered the Negro in the present war, showing how he might prove himself fit for greater trust, larger responsibilities, and complete sharing with the white man of the vote and its benefits if he but bore himself as a man during the fight. At the close of the talk the group sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "Jerusalem the Golden!" with a vigor and a sincerity greater than had been shown in any of the group singing heard by the commanding officer in any of the other cantonments. The Negro division will never lay itself open to the charge of being voiceless if the men are given proper treatment and are allowed to break into song whenever the work permits.

New songs for group singing were taught by taking advantage of the imitative nature of the Negro. A small talking machine was secured, and the song to be learned was played over a time or two. If the music was catchy, it was only a little while before the men would begin to join in on the words, and the first thing they knew the song would be learned. After the men acquired confidence the machine would be stopped suddenly, leaving the group to carry the song.

An example of the unifying effect of song occurred early in the life of the organization. The company was engaged in clearing the ground around the barracks, and it was necessary to move some heavy timbers. Ten or twelve men would cluster around a stick and try to move it, the acting sergeant in charge strutting along ahead and counting "One, two, *three*, four-r-r!" for the step. Some would start on the right foot instead of the left, and then would throw the entire squad off when they attempted to change cadence. Finally Potassium Acetate, in one of the intervals while the sergeant was calling down one of the clumsy ones, began to chant:

"*Left*, Ah *left*, Ah had a good home an' *left*,
Ah *left* my wife an' a big fat baby.
Hayfoot, strawfoot, a belly full o' bean soup,
Left, Ah left, Ah had a good home an' *left*—
Kill dat nigger ef he don' keep step!"

and in less than the time it took the sergeant to count fours the men were all in step and carrying the timber with half their previous effort.

The various organizations of the division took turns guarding the camp site. In preparing the men for their first tour of guard duty much time was spent in explaining the meaning of the sentry's general orders and in attempting to teach the men to repeat them verbatim. The teaching bore fruit when the actual test came. The men had been warned that their authority lay only within the definitions of the orders, and that only one of the officers of the guard had power to change the instructions. The first night the men stood guard it was windy—which, in that locality, meant that the camp was in the midst of a dust storm—cold, and pitch dark. Between taps and reveille the sentry was ordered to challenge all persons on or near his post, and to allow no one to pass without satisfactory identification.

The sentry on the main road entering camp was especially careful to watch for entering automobiles, and after one slipped into the grounds without being stopped he decided to spend the remainder of his relief patrolling the road. Within a few minutes he was repaid by seeing the faint glimmer of headlights through the dust clouds which enveloped him. At the command of the guard the machine stopped, and the chauffeur pulled aside his curtain to shout: "It's the commanding officer's car. Stand aside and let us in!"

"Mah orders say nobody's gwine by, an' dey ain't!"

After a brief attempt at arguing the sentry into passing the car, the officer got out and started forward that he might identify himself as belonging to the camp.

"Stop! Stop right where you is!" commanded the sentry, bringing his gun to the ready. "De sergeant say 'twell six

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paces, an' if you-all comes any closer to me I'se gwine bust down on you, suah!"

And the commanding officer was thus held, despite his threats and pleadings, until the commander of the guard came by on his round of inspection, half an hour later.

Anathema Johnson's peculiar vocation was not the only oddity to be brought out by the completion of the qualification cards. One darky gave his age as thirty-*three* years, and when asked why he had registered replied that he was not sure of his age, and could not think of the address of his sister, who knew, in time to write and verify the date. He was drawn in the first quota.

Drill for men of the Negro division, as indeed for all men of the draft armies, began with the fundamentals, and built up from them only when the men had thoroughly mastered the basic principles of their work. The various facings—right-face, left-face, and about-face—all resulted in confusion. If the instructor, facing the men, would execute right-face properly, most of the men would face to the left, so as to reproduce the movement of the leader, while a few would recognize their right, and turn in that direction. But if the instructor turned the wrong way at his commands, to look in the direction the men were supposed to face, there were always a few who turned as he did, and faced the wrong front. The men were finally trained to recognize the facings instinctively by having two or more non-commissioned officers in front of them to execute movements properly, while the commanding officer stood to one side and went through none of the movements ordered.

All the instruction was founded on the natural imitative tendencies of the Negro. He learns from example quickly, and it was but a short time before the men had mastered the simpler movements of the manual of arms, and could go through them without a single pause. From the manual to evolutions on the drill field was but a step, each new formation being drilled into a picked squad first, and this squad used to lead the others until the entire company had picked up the movement.

The personnel of the instruction squad was changed frequently, and in this way each man received the benefit of some individual instruction, and the C. O. obtained data upon which to base his recommendations for non-commissioned officers' warrants, those in force at first being merely temporary, to afford a skeleton upon which to hang a company formation. The seriousness of drill and its need as a basis for successful and safe handling of the organization was continually kept before the men, and they were encouraged to bring their questions to the C. O. whenever he was at leisure.

On the evenings when Anathema was not holding forth or when no talk was scheduled by the lieutenant the men would gather in groups and practice the work they had been given during the day. If there were cases where the orders had been imperfectly understood, those men who had held the company back were given instruction by those who had solved the movement, and in this way the individuals of the organization kept pace together.

The semaphore system of signaling—taught to troops in all branches of the service for communication over short distances—was difficult to master. The average Negro has no conception of angles, and since a variation of over twenty degrees in the position of one arm may make either a poor "l," or an equally incorrect "m," or a weak "r," or a slipshod "s," the first attempts at transmission were almost hopeless. If the sender stopped to look at the hand he was holding over his head, he invariably shifted the other arm to such an extent that when he was satisfied as to his upper arm the position of the lower had changed the letter to something entirely different. This was gradually overcome, as in the facing drill, by careful practice with men in front to set the proper example.

Reading messages given to the sender verbally was more a matter of mind-reading than of signaling. The Negro's spelling is usually phonetic with variations. The first time the lieutenant attempted to read what was being sent he failed so miserably that he spent two hours that night brushing up on his semaphore work, thinking that he must have grown rusty in reading the positions.

The next day showed no improvement, and it was not until the C. O. attempting to receive wrote down each letter as it was formed that he was able to decipher the message. Such spellings as "b-a-r-a-x," "M-i-s-u-r-i," and "F-e-n-i-x" were noted in the morning's sending. Phonetically, each word approximates the one intended, but coming a letter at a time, with many shifts of the arm positions, it was easy to see why the men progressed comparatively rapidly as senders and so slowly as receivers.

During the time the men were being drilled they received their vaccinations and inoculations, and suffered the usual sore arms from the treatment, as a rule feeling the effect more severely than the average white man. But, taken as a whole, the company did not use the prophylaxis as an excuse for dodging drill, as did some others—primarily because the men feared the ridicule of their comrades once they again appeared in formation and were behind in drill progress. Some few were quarantined for measles or mumps, and a smaller number on account of spinal meningitis. These three diseases were widespread at camp, and every precaution was being taken against their spread.

Detention camps were instituted to hold the incoming men until their freedom from disease was established, but still the sickness spread. It was finally determined to test each officer to find whether or not each officer was a carrier of the meningitis germs, even if he showed no symptoms of the disease himself.

At the time the first group was tested a number of Negro orderlies and waiters were in the room, and with awestruck eyes saw the medical corps men take a wad of cotton, wind it deftly on a small wooden skewer, and then poke it clear back to the ultimate end of the officer's nostril, carefully wiping the cotton on a glass dish after completing the torture. The darkies watched in tongue-tied silence until one of the victims, sneezing violently from the effect of the test, passed near them. A waiter summoned up nerve enough to ask: "What's dey doin' you-all dat-a-way fo', cap'n?"

"Spinal meningitis," answered the captain, shortly.

And from that as a beginning word spread over the marvelously fast wireless information system common to the Negro that the doctors were inoculating the officers with "spiral McGinnis" (that being the camp corruption of the medical term). And from the camp sources it got into the papers, with the added thrill that the doctor caught doing the work had suffered capital punishment!

The first pay day, long and anxiously awaited, finally came, and the men were mustered and inspected before being marched to the paymaster. The quartermaster in charge, to facilitate quick payment, had arranged before him piles of bills in larger denominations and heaps of silver dollars six to eight inches high in the centers. Scarcely any of the men even so much as glanced at the bills, but the mountains of silver fascinated them. One man, after receiving a twenty-dollar and a ten-dollar bill as his pay, stood around, hat in hand, until the entire company had been paid off. He approached the pay desk timidly, one eye on the pile of silver and the other on the service automatic ostentatiously worn by the paymaster.

"Cap'n boss," began the darky, laying down his two bills, "cain't you-all gimme dis in money 'stead of paper?"

And when the paymaster explained that he had just dollars enough to make the proper change for each man, he asked: "Den could you stack me up what this comes to in dollars, so's I can see how much I'se got?"

How much he had didn't matter much, as by next morning a luckier—or more skillful—member of another company had taken away the twenty, as well as considerable money from others of the organization. The lure of the "bones" with a month's pay in hand was too strong to be resisted; though there were many men who took most or all of their pay to the lieutenant, asking that he dole it out to them in little bits during the month.

Shortly after pay day an order was received transferring the lieutenant in charge to another camp. As soon as word of this was wirelessed through the company there were applications from several of the men for the position of orderly, the idea that officers were allowed personal servants in the new Army apparently carrying over from Civil War days.

Properly officered, trained slowly and thoroughly, the Negro division will be able to give a good report of itself when the test comes, and our Negro soldiers will be loyal to the death to those officers who have won their confidence.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of March 6, 1918

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Germany's Advance on Russia; What Has Become of Russia?

Reference: Pages 353–355; editorial, page 358.

Questions:

1. What has The Outlook said in describing "Germany's Advance on Russia"? 2. What does this advance mean for Russia? For Germany? 3. Do you think Germany's willingness to talk about "no annexations and no indemnities" was from the first intended to deceive the Bolsheviki? 4. Have you come to the conclusion that Germany is a land of official liars? Your reasons. 5. State and discuss your opinion of those who still hold that the Allies should try to secure a *political* victory over Germany and not a complete military defeat of her. 6. How has The Outlook answered its own question, "What has become of Russia?" 7. It is quite evident that a government can be destroyed. But is the Russian *nation* destroyed? 8. What are the three things The Outlook says Americans will do well to bear in mind in forming a reasonable estimate of the Russian collapse? Discuss each carefully. 9. Trace the steps by which Russia got into her present plight. Where do you place responsibility? 10. How many lessons in this topic do you see for any nation? 11. Read for this topic "Germany vs. Civilization," by W. R. Thayer (Houghton Mifflin); "In the Claws of the German Eagle," by A. R. Williams (Dutton); and "Potential Russia," by R. W. Child (Dutton).

B. Topic: The New Garden Cities of England; Justice to War Workers.

Reference: Pages 364–366; editorial, pages 359, 360.

Questions:

1. Explain England's method of building new garden cities" for munition workers. 2. What are the characteristics of the houses and villages described by Mr. Childs. 3. What contrasts does Mr. Childs point out between America's method and England's method of providing homes for munition workers? Why does not America follow the English method? 4. What advice does Mr. Childs offer to the United States? Do you think our country should accept it? If it did, what results would follow now and *after* the war? 5. What do you know about "socialized Germany"? Should America be similarly socialized? Discuss at length. Put extra-serious thought into this question. 6. What is the condition described by The Outlook (page 359)? If this condition was foreseen, as The Outlook says, why did not our Government head it off? Discuss. 7. State and discuss several propositions suggested by Mr. Childs's article and this editorial. 8. You ought to read "Socialized Germany," by F. C. Howe (Scribners), and "The New Democracy," by W. E. Weyl (Macmillan).

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Some Washington Impressions; Interpreting the People to the President; What Criticism Accomplishes.

Reference: Pages 362, 363; 368, 372, 373; editorial, pages 358, 359.

Questions:

1. Professor Davenport speaks of the "muddle," "the narrowness of view," and the "incompetence of democracy." How rid American democracy of such things? Would the study and teaching of politics (public affairs) effect this desired result? Discuss carefully. 2. How prove or disprove Professor Davenport's statement: "Up to date this has been rather too much of a war of the Democratic party, fought by the Democratic party, for the Democratic party"? 3. State definitely what you think Professor Davenport's opinion of President Wilson is. Prove your answer by using statements made by Professor Davenport. 4. Explain what is meant by "a genuine and complete moral victory" over Germany. How can such a victory be won? 5. Dr. Odell has quoted many paragraphs from President Wilson's speeches. What statements or points in these express "the beliefs of the American people"? Make a list of them. Do they express *your* beliefs? Tell why. 6. What reasons does Dr. Odell give why the American people were and are not thoroughly satisfied with the President's addresses of January 8 and February 11? Do you agree with him? 7. What is the purpose for which "Americans will give their sons by millions and their dollars by billions"? 9. The Outlook believes that public officials "need the tonic of criticism." Why? Can you add other reasons? 10. What are the conditions of progress in a democratic government? 11. Own and read and re-read these thought-provoking, inexpensive books: "America in the Making," by Lyman Abbott; "The Hindrances to Good Citizenship," by James Bryce; "Four Aspects of Civic Duty," by W. H. Taft; "Freedom and Responsibility," by A. T. Hadley; "Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government," by C. E. Hughes—all published by the Yale University Press.

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Politics should be taught in all public schools. 2. Americans do not want a negotiated peace.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for March 6, 1918. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Social revolution (353), arbitration, *rapprochement* (354), bogie (358), National fabric, disports, posit (363), arrogate, quiescence, manikin (368), monstrosity (373).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application

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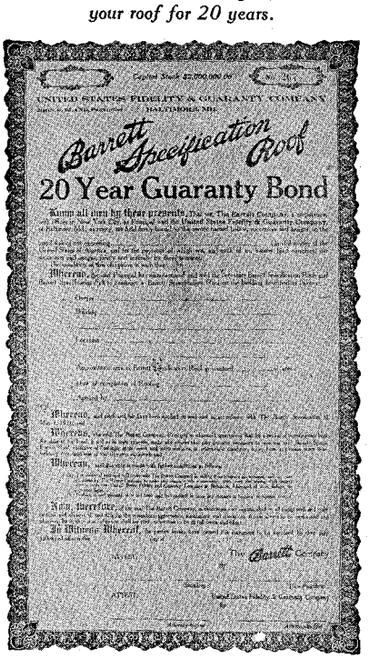
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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

MEETING THE HOUSING PROBLEM FOR WAR WORKERS

One of the most serious problems to be met in connection with the enormous expansion of plants which are manufacturing war materials is the adequate housing of the vast armies of employees. It is announced that plans are now being drawn for a large working-community hotel in Buffalo, to be located close to the plants of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company. This hotel will provide accommodations with room and bath for the workmen employed at these two plants.

ONE DELIVERY A DAY

There has been much discussion on cutting down the delivery service of retail stores in order thus to reduce selling costs and to release men for war work. A long step forward has been taken by the leading retail establishments of Indianapolis, and is described in the "Dry Goods Economist:"

Thirty-five retail concerns in Indianapolis have adopted the one delivery per day plan. The decision to take this action was reached at a meeting held a few days ago in the rooms of the Indianapolis Merchants' Association. It was further agreed that deliveries be made on the day following the purchase.

Details of the plan were worked out by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Light on the subject of the one delivery a day was obtained from Dayton, Ohio, where the plan has been a success with some of the stores for some time, and has been adopted by the other concerns in Dayton since January 1.

The Dayton merchants are reported as saying that the one delivery a day method has caused a great increase in the number of packages carried home by customers.

It is further stated that in Dayton fifty per cent of the men employed in the delivery departments of the retail stores have been released for other service.

In Indianapolis, under the new arrangement, the store wagons will start out between eight and nine each morning, delivering the purchases of the day before. It is expected that all deliveries will be made before 2 P.M. This will be made possible by the assembling of packages throughout the day and the giving of more time than heretofore to the routing.

In addition to reducing deliveries to one per day, the Indianapolis merchants will make a charge for special deliveries, and these, as well as C. O. D.'s, will be discouraged as much as possible.

RECORD IN RAPID BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

From "Construction"

In these strenuous days we have become accustomed to hearing of rapid work in building construction, the demands of the Federal Government calling for expedition in this respect to a degree unthought of in normal times.

Noteworthy in regard to time element among the numerous structures erected for war purposes during recent months is a Government ordnance building completed at Washington, D. C., on November 20 last.

The structure in question is of hollow-tile construction, the material for which was supplied and the work of erection conducted entirely by the National Fire Proofing Company. Starting on the 3d of November, the work was completed just seventeen days later. The building as it stands is "fire-proof, weather-proof, and durable."

CENTURY-OLD SLATE ROOFS

In planning different types of buildings, the durability of the roofing material and its ability to withstand all conditions of weather must receive careful consideration. Slate is claimed to be among the most durable of roofing materials. The Vermont Slate Manufacturers' Association describes some old buildings which testify to the wearing qualities of slate:

The Saxon Chapel, Bradford-on-Avon, England, was built in the eighth century, and has constantly been repaired—all portions except the roof.

The Whitehazelpool Parish of St. Mary, by Whirlpool of Tyoilio's Cave, Wales, has been remodeled twice, and is in an excellent state of preservation. The gravestones are of gray, green, and brown slate rock hundreds of years old. These two ancient and honorable properties are highly respected and are maintained by the townspeople. The interesting feature of both of these antiquated chapels is that the roofs have never been disturbed. It emphasizes the great importance that thinking property-owners are giving to the value of water-tight as well as fire-proof roofs. The failure or success of the roof depends upon the ability to keep water and moisture from roof boards. The slate on these old dignified properties will average about 3-16 inches thick in the rick, and were laid with the regular standard three-inch lap. Native stone were used in each instance for main body of buildings. In 1915 the door-plate on the above-mentioned chapel was still attached; the plate is made of slate rock and the engraving done in "Old English."

The oldest slate roof in America now in use, as nearly as we can ascertain, is the one upon the Hotel Rhinebeck, Rhinebeck, New York. This roof was slated with Welsh slate from Wales, in 1700. The main structure is built of brick, and the roof has not been disturbed.

There were quite a few of the old colonial homes built from 1776 to 1800 in the seacoast towns in Massachusetts that were slated with "English slate," the same strata of rock as the American-Vermont sea-green slate.

WOMEN HELP BUILD MOTOR-TRUCKS

One of the large automobile concerns of Indianapolis, which has a $10,000,000 Government order for motor-trucks, is planning to employ several hundred women in its plant in addition to its men employees. The women will be specially trained and will then operate in the inspection and machine tool departments.

"GERTIE SWARTZ
Fanatic or Christian?"
BY HELEN R. MARTIN
Is it Christian to provide proper housing and working conditions for factory employees and their families—or is it mere fanaticism? That is the question answered by the children and widow of a Pennsylvania Dutch capitalist—a family of contrasting types. The children, modern and college-bred; their mother stolid, plain and common. A story of deep interest, sprinkled with the delicious localisms of speech. *Net, $1.40*

"FIGHTING STARVATION IN BELGIUM"
BY VERNON KELLOGG
Of the Commission for Relief in Belgium
The man picked because he was a born organizer and spoke German like a Berliner and French like a Parisian, who was with Hoover from May, 1915, until we entered the War—that man tells how mills are managed, an army of bakers employed, millions fed, and supplies delivered, all in spite of German interference and opposition. *Many illustrations from photographs.* *Net, $1.25*

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A study of human folly; a sinister personality's influence on a family's life in a quiet New Jersey suburb. *Net, $1.50*

"Boy Woodburn"
BY ALFRED OLLIVANT
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A story about some rough men and the girl who changed them—not to mention the horse. *Net, $1.40*

"SIMBA"
BY STEWART EDWARD WHITE
With half a dozen armed men, young Trelawney, fresh from England, tramped off into savage Africa to lay British law and order over millions of blacks. But with him was Kingozi, the ivory-hunter, seeped in the lure and lore of the country—silent, inscrutable, omniscient—so what had Trelawney to fear? Rare adventure awaits you. *Net, $1.40*

"THE ENLISTING WIFE"
BY GRACE S. RICHMOND
Now Mrs. Richmond does for war-wives what she did for war-mothers in "The Whistling Mother." *Net, 50 cents*

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Special Publishers' Numbers

April 3—May 1—October 2
November 6—December 4

Each of these issues of The Outlook will contain, in addition to the usual number of book reviews, a special article of timely interest on the general subject of books.

Special reprints of the publishers' announcements, the book reviews, and the article appearing in each of these publishers' numbers, will be sent, coincident with their dates of publication, to a list of approximately nine hundred of the leading book dealers of the country, who in turn will be advised that additional reprints, bearing their own imprint, can be secured from The Outlook at cost price.

Copy for each of these special publishers' numbers should be in hand not later than two weeks prior to date of publication.

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THE SECRET

BY PAULINE FRANCES CAMP

Who's that by the garden rim,
Head a-bobbin'?
Scarlet vest and jacket trim;
Mr. Robin!

Now he whistles, loud and clear,
Eyes a-glisten;
Runs a bit, then stops to peer,
Look, and listen.

Crocus lifts her waxen cup,
Brimming measure;
Jonquil's golden lamp lights up
For his pleasure.

There's a secret glad and gay
In his keeping;
Can he keep it for a day
Without peeping?

Nay! he's whispered it about!
Heads are noddin';
Spring is here! your secret's out,
Mr. Robin!

TWO CHEERING WAR INCIDENTS

We find in the Washington "Star" the following paragraph by one of its special correspondents in France, Mr. Junius B. Wood:

Sitting in a dugout in the trenches the other night I heard a major give an inspiring talk to the battalion officers. Half a dozen knots glowed in a crude fireplace. There were two candles at one end of the table, the other end being in darkness. Boards nailed to the side walls of untrimmed logs supported other candles, the feeble light and the grotesque shadows suggesting cave life. Every man in the room stiffened as the result of that talk.

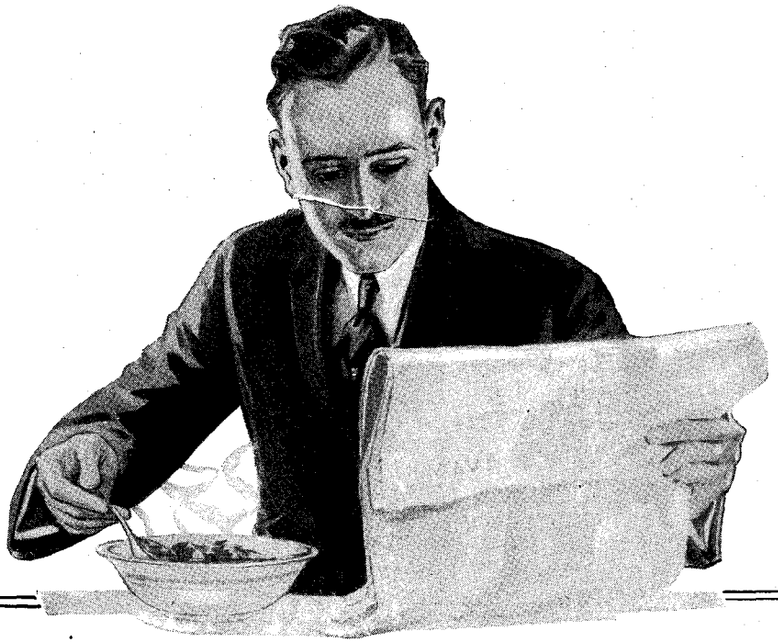
"We have reached the top in training," he said, "and every man in the company should realize it. If you need anything, come and tell me, and I will get it for you if I can. If I do not get it, I do not want to hear about it again, for it means that I cannot get it.

"We will have three meals a day if we can get them. If we have to miss one meal, we will not be badly off, and if we miss two or three it will not be much worse. We are expected to work from midnight of one day to midnight of the next day. If there is any chance to sleep between, all right; it will also be all right if there is no chance. Let everybody pitch in. While mud and water must be fought, it may be much worse. The hopes of the Nation are fixed on each man."

The other incident comes from a very well known Northern citizen who is spending the winter in the South. In a personal letter he writes us as follows:

I can tell you a beautiful story for The Outlook. The policy of giving Negro regiments Negro officers has caused great controversy North and South. I have myself noticed in moving among the soldiers of our own army a very marked unwillingness in many quarters of white officers to salute the superior black officers. There have been several unpleasant incidents in consequence. In the South, naturally, this blameworthy attitude is more in evidence. Here in South Carolina prejudice against the black man is, I think, more marked than in any other State of the Union.

A Negro major in this State found himself in a room with several junior white officers (all, of course, in uniform). The white officers avoided giving the salute. The black man, looking at them steadily, quickly took off his coat, hung it on a chair, and said, "Salute that, gentlemen, and I am satisfied." The salute was immediately given. A big man, a brave and a witty, that Negro major.



What It Costs To Feed a Man

A big man at average work can be well fed on 3000 calories per day. The calory is the standard ration unit.

In Quaker Oats those 3000 calories would cost just 14 cents. In other foods the cost would be as follows:

In Eggs,	**$1.33**	**In Halibut,**	**$1.00**
In Round Steak,	**.81**	**In Potatoes,**	**.70**
Broiled Chicken,	**3.40**	**In Bread,**	**.24**

So eggs—for the same food units—cost nearly ten times what Quaker Oats costs. Meats, on the average, cost eight times as much. The average mixed diet costs four times as much.

You can serve seven breakfasts of Quaker Oats for the cost of one bacon-and-egg breakfast.

Then in Quaker Oats you serve complete nutrition. Every needed element is there. You serve the greatest of the grain foods, measured by every standard.

You serve the most flavory, most delightful cereal which Nature has created.

Serve in big dishes. Make it the entire breakfast. A multiplied cost can buy nothing comparable.

Then see what flavor it adds to your flour foods. Every pound thus used saves a pound of wheat, and it makes the foods more inviting. See the recipes in each package.

Quaker Oats

The Extra-Flavory Flakes

Use Quaker Oats because of its wondrous flavor. It is flaked from queen oats only—just the rich plump oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

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And they have made Quaker Oats the favorite oat food the world over.

12c and 30c per package in the United States, except in far West and South where high freights may prohibit

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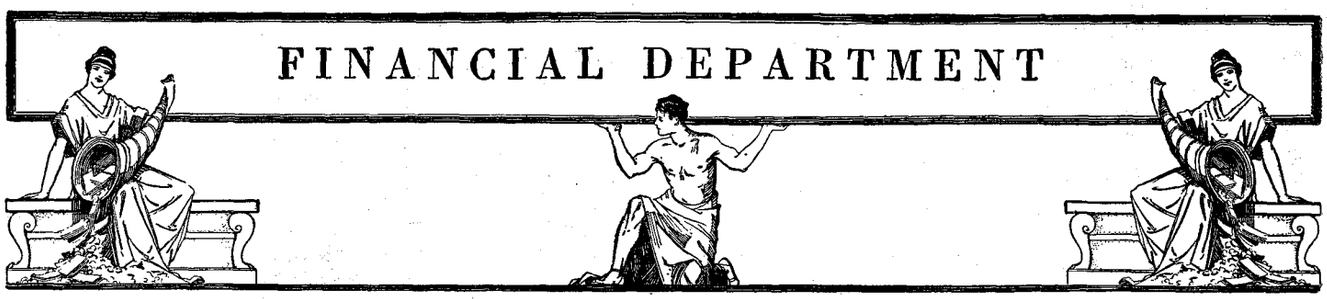

All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

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LOS ANGELES, CAL. Hibernian Building
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Bonds — Short Term Notes — Acceptances

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INVESTIGATE BEFORE INVESTING

ONCE upon a time the writer was in London interviewing an American financier about an industrial undertaking in which a great deal of New York capital was being invested. Many months had gone by from the time the project was first brought over from England for the examination of the American syndicate. There had been engineers' reports and bankers' reports, and voyages back and forth across the Atlantic, and then meetings in London, more examinations and reports, with the usual learned opinions of American and English attorneys (no large financial operation is ever consummated without diligent searching of all the ifs and ands of legal problems).

It must have been eighteen months before the negotiations reached the stage where titles could be given and the first checks written out, and the cost of these preliminaries was easily a hundred thousand dollars. Up to the very last it was a question whether the American group would exercise its option and make the large investment or charge off the hundred thousand to profit and loss and go off in search of a more profitable venture. But the deal was finally made. In passing, it might be remarked that the investment, even after all this painstaking investigation, turned out unprofitable.

But that is another story. What the writer started out to relate was that one day, while he was sitting in the American financier's offices overlooking the Thames, an English mining engineer came in with a letter of introduction from a well-known banker. He had an option on a gold mine in South Africa—the option would expire within a fortnight; he had all the engineers' reports, assays, legal opinions, and other documents ordinarily demanded by even the most venturesome capitalists before putting money into a new project of this character. After nearly two hours' examination of the papers and a running fire of questions addressed by the American financier to the mining engineer, the former said:

"This looks like a promising investment. I am willing to send one of our engineers down to South Africa to make a report on it, and if he likes the look of it I would be ready to recommend it to our people in New York."

"But, sir, my option expires in a fortnight. I could not wait that length of time. I think you are missing one of the great opportunities of your life if you do not come into this now."

"That may be true," replied the financier, "and I am so impressed by what you have shown me that I am willing to gamble ten thousand dollars in an investigation of the property. But you certainly would not expect me to put several hundred thousand dollars into an undertaking that I had not independently investigated."

The engineer finally took his papers and left, as it was plain that the American capitalist would not consider opening negotiations before he had had an opportunity to get his own detailed reports. After the visitor had left the financier turned to the writer and said:

"It's a good rule in finance never to put your money into a venture that can't wait until the next day, or the next week, or the next month. Most of the money that is lost in these big projects is lost because the investor couldn't wait—because he was afraid somebody else might get in ahead of him. The world is full of good investments, and nobody ever went bankrupt by taking all the time he wanted to satisfy himself as to the worth of those he put his money in."

That remark of the American financier, whose name is known to the people of two continents, has always been keenly impressed on the memory of the writer. If a man who could afford to lose ten thousand dollars in searching after the facts of a proposed investment is unwilling to make an investment without knowing all about it, how much more necessary is it that the ordinary investor, with a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, should investigate before investing.

The man who has a little money laid aside waiting for investment does not have to pay for the information necessary for prudent purchases of securities. A few postage stamps and some time spent in letter writing is all the outlay he must make to insure himself against the ordinary pitfalls of the market-place. Nevertheless, as the correspondence of this department shows, investors are constantly putting their savings into projects that will not stand the simplest tests as to their soundness.

In a recent issue of The Outlook we gave some investment "Don'ts." We summarize briefly the more important of these:

Don't buy stock extravagantly advertised.

Don't buy stock for which huge profits are promised.

Don't buy stock offered by promoters whose business standing is not of the highest character.

Don't buy stock in companies whose directors are not all of unquestioned standing.

Don't buy stock in companies that do not make complete financial reports that will pass the test of a bank examiner.

Don't buy stock for which there is not a good market where it can be readily sold.

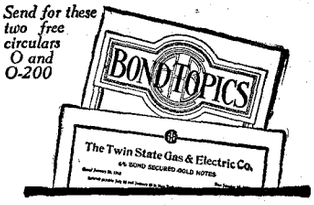
Don't buy stock that will not pass the examination of a trusted local banker.

These are merely preliminary "don'ts." An investment that will go through this gauntlet is worth further consideration; but one that will not pass this examination 100 per cent is not worth a moment's consideration. After it has been determined that an offering of stocks or bonds is an honest one, made by honest men of high business capacity, then the investor can begin an investigation of its investment merits.

The ordinary investor who is really in search of an investment and not a speculation should not risk his funds in very new companies. The vast majority of new companies soon fall by the wayside; the mortality is very high. This is true even of those honestly promoted. The promotion of new enterprises is a very necessary work, and the world has been enormously enriched by those courageous adventurers who have staked their fortunes on the success of hazardous undertakings. The whole industrial and commercial progress of the race is a record of risk-taking in new projects. But the man who has a little money to invest, who wants his principal to be reasonably safe and his dividends reasonably sure, ought not to hazard much in speculative ventures.

We are not saying, "Don't put your money into new companies," but we are saying, "Don't put savings that you cannot afford to lose in untried enterprises." A seasoned security is one that has stood the test of time, and is the only investment that a prudent man ought to make if he does not want to lay awake nights worrying about his money.

For the period of the war there will be



TRUE THRIFT

Your first duty is to invest in the obligations of your government.

You should then invest your surplus in securities of established corporations, supplying a demand which is constant in war and peace.

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Investigate Before Investing (Continued)

no large issues of new securities without the approval of the new Capital Issues Committee at Washington. In accordance with the plan suggested in The Outlook several months ago, the Treasury Department has named a special board of examiners to pass on the necessity, but not the merit, of all large offerings of securities. This is for the purpose of conserving capital for the prosecution of the war.

But there is a very wide field for the investor to select from. He has the choice of these:

United States Government securities: Liberty Bonds, War Saving Certificates, United States Certificates of Indebtedness.

Railway and other public service corporation bonds, notes, and dividend-paying stocks.

State, county, and municipal bonds.

Obligations of the Allies.

Farm and real estate mortgages issued by houses of high rank.

Bonds and preferred stocks of seasoned industrials, and common stocks of certain of these companies.

Many of these stocks and bonds are now selling at the lowest prices in years, and there are many unquestioned bargains in the investment markets. But even in buying the best, investigate before investing.

Soldiers of Law and Order

Some Adventures of the Pennsylvania State Police

Under this general title we shall begin next week the publication of a group of three striking stories by Katherine Mayo, author of "Justice to All," the standard authority on the work of the adventurous, courageous, and capable group of "troopers" who are protecting the lives and welfare of the people of the rural districts of Pennsylvania. The first story is entitled "John G." It relates the singular experience of a remarkable horse and the still more remarkable "trooper" who rides and cares for him.

No one, we think, can read these stories without a thrill of satisfaction in the kind of Americanism that has led these soldiers of law and order to risk their lives in championing the weak and unprotected.

THE OUTLOOK

THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Bag of Saffron (The). By Bettina von Hutten. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.

The bag of saffron is part of a strange, talismanic ancient jeweled heirloom. It plays a peculiar part in the story, with a symbolic intent. The girl of the book struggles between two inherited tendencies, one pushing her toward ease and luxury, the other toward honest love and simplicity. The resulting path of her conduct is inevitably tortuous.

Breakfast of the Birds (The), and Other Stories. By Judah Steinberg. Translated by Emily Solis-Cohen, Jr. Illustrated. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. $1.

Cabin, The (La Barraca). By V. Blasco Ibáñez. Translated from the Spanish by Dr. Francis Haffkine Snow and Beatrice M. Mekota. Vol. I of the Borzoi Spanish Translations. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.50.

City of the Discreet (The). By Pio Baroja. Translated from the Spanish by Jacob S. Fassett, Jr. Vol. II of the Borzoi Spanish Translations. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.50.

Family of Noblemen (A). By Mikhail Y. Saltykov (N. Shchedrin). Translated by A. Yarmolinsky. Boni & Liveright, New York. $1.50.

The author, while hardly known at all to English readers, had a generation ago a high reputation among Russian novelists, and was in particular considered brilliant in the satirical vein. That kind of writing suffers very much from translation. Yet it is of interest to have an English version of this book as an example of one development of the Russian literary effort which gave us Tolstoy and Turgenev.

Great Modern French Stories (The). A Chronological Anthology. Compiled and Edited by Willard Huntington Wright. Boni & Liveright, New York. $1.50.

It was an excellent idea to combine in one volume a group of translations of tales from the French, chronologically arranged, and thus to give a taste of the quality of about a score of famous story writers. In a measure the book indicates the progress and change in method of French fiction. The group begins with Dumas the elder and comes down to Bourget and Maurice Barrès. Condensed biographies are furnished, and the compiler in his Introduction discusses the standing of the different authors in French literature.

Gulliver's Travels (The). By Jonathan Swift. Edited by Padraic Colum. Presented by Willy Pogany. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Las Casas—"The Apostle of the Indies." By Alice J. Knight. The Neale Publishing Company, New York. $1.

Three Short Plays: Rococo; Vote by Ballot; Farewell to the Theatre. By Granville Barker. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.

Via Vitae. A Novel. By S. Slater, Jr. Illustrated. The Roxburg Publishing Company, Inc., Boston.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

Denmark and Sweden, With Iceland and Finland. By Jon Stefansson, Ph.D. Preface by Viscount Bryce, O.M. Illustrated. (The Story of the Nations.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

This is not a book of travel or exploration, as the hasty reader might infer from the author's name. It is a serious history of the countries named. Americans who are indifferent about these northern countries should be surprised out of their lethargy by this statement from Viscount Bryce: "The people of this remote isle [Iceland] . . . has produced a literature both in prose and poetry that stands among the primitive literatures next after that of ancient Greece if one regards both its quantity and its quality." The book has many attractive illustrations.

History of the Pacific Northwest (A). By Joseph Schafer, Ph.D. Revised and Rewritten, with Maps and Illustrations. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

This revised edition tells the story of the Pacific Northwest up to the present time. It is a plain, unembroidered narrative that derives its interest from the stirring events with which it deals rather than from its style.

History of Tammany Hall (The). By Gustavus Myers. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.50.

This new edition brings the history of Tammany down to the year 1917, but does not include the story of Tammany's triumph at the end of that year. The nature of the facts carefully detailed may be surmised from the statement in the foreword of this edition that several publishers refused to sponsor the book because they were "afraid of reprisals from Tammany Hall." The public spirit of the firm that issues this fair-minded but damning record of facts is most commendable.

Income Tax Law and Accounting, 1918. By Godfrey N. Nelson. Second Edition. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

League of Nations. A Chapter in the History of the Movement. By Theodore Marburg. The Macmillan Company, New York. 50c.

Reference to this volume was made in the editorial entitled "Our Part in a New World," in The Outlook for January 23.

Naval Power in the War (1914-1917). By Lieutenant-Commander Charles Clifford Gill, U. S. N. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.25.

New Basis for Social Progress (A). By William Charles White and Louis J. Heath. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.

Our Democracy, Its Origins and Its Tasks. By James H. Tufts. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.50.

Principles Governing the Retirement of Public Employees. By Lewis Meriam. (The Institute for Government Research; Principles of Administration.) D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.75.

Principles of American Diplomacy (The). By John Bassett Moore, LL.D. (Harper's Citizens' Series.) Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

Professor Moore's latest volume is practically his "American Diplomacy," published in 1905, and brought up—or down—to date. There was need for this. The past thirteen years have certainly been marked by events influential in shaping our future foreign policy. Of the additions to the former volume, the new chapter on "Pan-Americanism" should attract special notice. Like all of the author's writings, this volume bears the note of ripe experience and real authority.

Principles of Ocean Transportation. By Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D., Sc.D., and Grover S. Huebner, Ph.D. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.50.

Separation of the Churches and the State in France (The). By William Henry Harrison Stowell. Published by the Author, Amherst, Massachusetts.

A useful monograph giving in one hundred and one pages a sketch of the separation of Church and State in France and the events which preceded and led up to it. The information is clearly and concisely

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The New Books (Continued)

given. The writer's sympathies are with the American doctrines of such separation and of the supremacy of the civil authority in the State.

Short History of France (A). By Victor Duruy. 2 vols. Everyman's Library. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 60c. each.

WAR BOOKS

Comrades in Courage (Méditations dans la Tranchée). By Lieutenant Antoine Redier. Translated by Mrs. Philip Duncan Wilson. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $1.40.

Only a Frenchman could have written this book. It is meditative, reflective, undramatic. Its spirit recalls "Amiel's Journal." Incidents are related only as they suggest meditation upon them. It is an interpretation of the inner life of a French soldier at the front—interesting and suggestive.

First Call. Guide Posts to Berlin. By Arthur Guy Empey. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

It may safely be predicted that this book, telling the young soldier what confronts him in his new job, will have almost equal popularity with the author's first volume, "Over the Top." If there were any thin paper on the market, one would be inclined to recommend a "thin-paper edition" of the "First Call" for parents to present to their boys as a pocket companion.

Letters of a Canadian Stretcher Bearer. By R. A. L. Edited by Anna Chapin Ray. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.35.

Simple but graphic descriptions of life "at the base," "up the line," and in the trenches, written by a soldier to his wife, and bearing evidence of a keen eye for facts as well as an abiding affection for the loved ones at home.

Marching on Tanga. (With General Smuts in East Africa.) By Francis Brett Young. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

My German Correspondence. Concerning Germany's Responsibility for the War and for the Method of Its Conduct. Being a Letter from a German Professor, Together with a Reply and Foreword. By Professor Douglas W. Johnson. The George H. Doran Company, New York. 50c.

Wonder of War in the Air (The). By Francis Rolt-Wheeler. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston. $1.35.

EDUCATIONAL

Exceptional Child (The). By Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, Ph.D. Containing a Medical Symposium with Contributions from a Number of Eminent Specialists. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

Foundation Course in Spanish (A). By L. Sinagnan, A.M., Pd.M. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.

School as a Social Institution (The). An Introduction to the Study of Social Education. By Charles L. Robbins, Ph.D. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

Army and Navy Uniforms and Insignia. By Colonel Dion Williams. Illustrated. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.50.

This volume presents, with a large number of illustrations and diagrams, information which tells the reader how to distinguish the rank, corps, and service of an officer or private in the military and naval forces of the United States, and also of foreign countries. It is complete and well arranged.

Chess. By David A. Mitchell. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

New Business of Farming (The). By Julian A. Dimock. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.

Short Studies of Great Masterpieces. By Daniel Gregory Mason. The Appreciation of Music. Vol. III. The H. W. Gray Company, New York. $1.25.

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WHEN the war ends, a new industrial situation will be developed. New and unexpected opportunities will invite the investment of capital.

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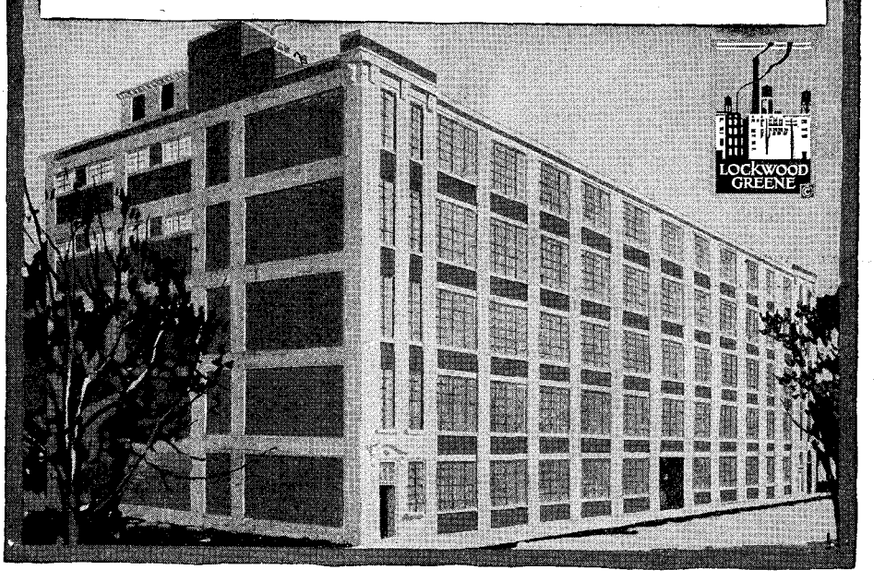

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The Inhalation Treatment for Whooping-Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs.

Established 1879

Simple, safe and effective, avoiding internal drugs. Vaporized Cresolene relieves the paroxysms of Whooping-Cough and Spasmodic Croup at once; it nips the common cold before it has a chance to develop into something worse, and experience shows that a *neglected cold is a dangerous cold.*

Mrs. Ballington Booth says: "**No family, where there are young children, should be without this lamp.**"

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It is called a *boon* by Asthma sufferers.

For the bronchial complications of Scarlet Fever and Measles, and as an aid in the treatment of Diphtheria, Cresolene is valuable on account of its powerful germicidal qualities.

It is a protection to those exposed.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 38 years of successful use.

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Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licorice, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.

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Economical, besides being comfortable and stylish, for they protect the glasses from breakage and save extra lenses.

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THE PASTOR AND THE WAR

Dr. Odell's article in the "Atlantic Monthly" and your editorial have greatly interested me. It becomes us as pastors and churches to profit by every criticism that comes along, and, as best we can, amend our failures and do better, keep humble, keep sweet, and keep on. I'm but one pastor of the host in churches in country towns and smaller villages. I'm wondering, however, if others haven't tried to arouse their congregations to the mighty issues of this stupendous world conflict as much as I have. It has occurred to me that perhaps a record of the special sermons I've preached since that fatal morning of August 1 might be in a way a rebuttal of some of the charges Dr. Odell brings against us preachers. Upon my return the last of August, 1914, my first sermon was "The World War." Then have come these others—special sermons: "The Great War and Its Issues," "The Spirit of Devils Working Miracles," "Predictions Inspired by Hope," "The Day We Long to See," "What Makes a Nation Great?" "The New Epoch—After the War, What?" "Further Reflections upon the War," "National Defense." I won't take the space to mention others. I inclose, however, an address I preached October 28 on "The Germans and the War." Out of a meager salary ($1,100 and parsonage) I paid $14 for the printing of this address and its distribution. Early in the fall of 1914 I joined the Red Cross. A small church three miles out of the village, supplied by me on Sunday afternoon, on Christmas, 1914, took an offering for Belgian relief of $15. The "banker" of the town, when I sent on the check, said: "Elder, it's a mistake to send that money over there. They started this fuss among themselves. Let them fix it up." That banker has a son "over there" to-day, and a fine chap too. I helped out a bit in furnishing a French soldier with underwear. Later I helped a bit in "Life's" contributions to our noble work for French orphans. And etc.,etc. Pardon the use of "I." Its use is representative, for I believe that what I have done is but representative of the vast majority of my brethren who in the seclusion of their parishes never come into the limelight. Of late activities it has been my privilege to aid to no small extent in Red Triangle and the Red Cross (chairman Membership Committee, and secured 850 new members, bringing total up to over 1,050 for town of 4,000 people). Now it's the W. S. S. programme, and with the mercury 10° below zero I went out over the hills to take twenty of the certificates to a customer! This war has been a bolt out of the blue. But if the utterances of the preachers of America could be assembled I have an idea that from them those who have attended church have learned in no uncertain terms of crimes of the Huns and that for them they must answer at the bar of both human and divine justice.

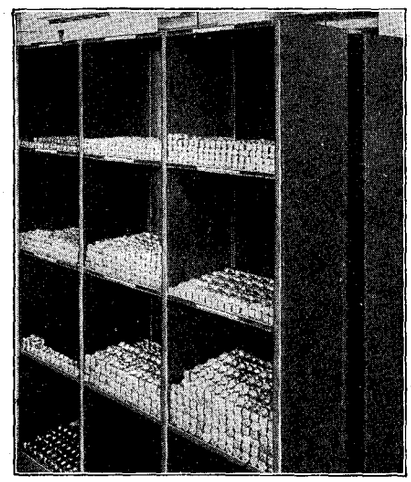
It appears to me that it is to the eternal credit of the churches that upon the eve of this war representatives of the churches were assembling for a great World Church Peace Conference when the Kaiser and his war lords said, "We will have war," and slapped their faces and sent them home.

My church has a Service Flag with sixteen stars.

(Rev.) H. F. Huse.

United Baptist Church,
Dover, Maine.

DURAND Steel Racks



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Your Property

Is It For Sale or To Rent?

If so, use the next Special Real Estate Issue of The Outlook, which will appear on April 17. An advertisement in this issue will cost but a few dollars and will reach the class of people who will be interested in your property. Write us about your property and we will help you prepare a suitable advertisement.

(The March 20 Real Estate Issue is now on the press.)

THE OUTLOOK

Department of Classified Advertising

BY THE WAY

An American girl, Mary Ethel McAuley, describes amusingly in "Germany in War Time" her experiences in trying to get an egg in Berlin last year. Only one egg a week was allowed to each person. First she had to get an egg card. Presenting this to a dealer, she was told that she must be registered before he could sell her the egg. After a long trip she arrived at the *Eierzimmer*, where, when she had waited in line for an hour, she was sent back home for an *Ausweiskarte*. The porter, in turn, sent her to the bread commission for this. Another hour in line. Then back to the *Eierzimmer*, where, after another long wait, she received the coveted authorization. She had spent the whole day trying to get the egg, and hoped it wouldn't be a bad one, after all! At last she reached the dealer's shop again. "I have it!" she cried, triumphantly. He calmly pointed to the sign, "*Eier ausverkauft*" (Eggs sold out). "I looked at it," says Miss McAuley, "then staggered, then fainted dead away in the greasy arms of the astonished Herr Blumfeld, *Eier-Grosshändler*."

The traveler of superior knowledge doesn't always impress the "native," or, indeed, get the better of him in a contest of wits. A story is told of Sir John Lubbock that a countryman was assisting him in a field. Sir John, who was always ready to quicken the intelligence of any one who might be in his company, said to him, pointing to a heap of stones: "Do you know how these stones were made?" "Why, sir, I 'spect they growed, same as 'taturs." "Well," rejoined Lubbock, "if they lay there for fifty years, they would not get any bigger." "No, sir," was the reply, "in course they wouldn't—same as 'taturs. Take 'taturs out o' the ground and they stops growin'!"

In connection with the comment on the word "cantonment," a subscriber writes that the term was used by the United States Army at least as early as 1830. "Cantonment Leavenworth," "Cantonment Gibson," etc., are cited as thus used. Washington Irving in 1837, it may be remarked, used the word as if it were well established, "All hands now set to work to prepare a winter cantonment," as indeed he might, for in 1813 Wellington wrote, "The distress of the Spanish troops . . . induced me to order them into cantonments," and as far back as 1756 the "Gentleman's Magazine" said, "They repaired to their respective cantonments."

The "peerless" Patti celebrated her diamond jubilee recently, her seventy-fifth birthday occurring February 10. The New York "Times" says that "the first published notice rating her a supreme artist and singer was written by Henry J. Raymond," the founder of that paper, after her début in New York City in 1859. It further says, as attesting her financial success, that she was the "only one who sang for a $5,000 certified check which her manager must present before she would set foot on his stage," and that as a result she is now worth a million pounds sterling.

A subscriber tells this story of a friend who lately passed away: In 1851 he, then a boy of fifteen, went with his parents to England and saw the great Crystal Palace Exhibition. An inquisitive young American, he became interested in an exhibit there of a hotel annunciator, then a novelty. At the noon hour one day he took the place of

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By the Way (Continued)

the regular attendant. A fine-looking gentleman came along, and the intricacies of the new device were explained to him by the intelligent boy. Learning that he was from America, the gentleman asked many questions about life there. Presently a crowd gathered; the boy noticed spurs at his visitor's heels; and, as he left, the boy was informed that his questioner was no less a personage than the great Duke of Wellington, the "hero of Waterloo." The Duke, it will be remembered, once had under consideration a voyage to America, in the interest of British arms, during the War of 1812; instead, his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Pakenham, went, and was killed at the Battle of New Orleans.

A "rodeo" is Spanish-American for a cattle round-up. As applied to a theatrical performance it seems to denote something akin to a circus. At any rate, a despatch announces that two "rodeos" in San Francisco for the benefit of the National War Camp Community Recreation Fund brought in $40,000, over and above expenses—"probably the largest sum ever donated from any one benefit, for any cause." This handsome sum was realized under the management of Douglas Fairbanks—"Mr. Fairbanks personally paying the greater percentage of the expense" of the rodeos.

Dryburgh Abbey, in Scotland, which not long ago was advertised for sale, has, it is announced, been given to the British nation by Lord Glenconner. The body of Sir Walter Scott is buried in the north transept of the Abbey church, in St. Mary's Aisle. All admirers of the great novelist will rejoice that his burial-place thus passes permanently into public possession.

The palaces of royalty are special marks for vengeance in revolutionary times. The Winter Palace in Petrograd has proved no exception. A Russian paper describes this beautiful palace as a wreck: "Everywhere absolute chaos. The soldiers, having carried off everything that seemed to have any value, were amusing themselves by smashing electric bulbs. In one room I saw a soldier hacking away the valuable tapestry from a couch with a table knife. Everywhere dirt indescribable, mattresses over all the floors, soldiers squatted at their meals on the wonderful couches of the imperial furniture, spilling soup and greasy bits of meat upon the priceless tapestries. In the picture gallery many pictures had been slashed to strips of painted rags. In one room heavy guns had been set up. Windows were pierced with bullets. It was a nightmare of destruction."

In a familiar story a man on trial for pocket-picking asked the Judge, "Now, Judge, supposing you picked my pocket—" "But that's not a supposable case." "Well, Judge, supposing I picked your pocket—" "Ah, very supposable; go on." The *motif* of this story is repeated in the following from a current magazine:

A Negro who was well known to the Judge had been haled into court on a charge of having struck a relative with a brick. After the usual preliminaries the Court inquired:

"Why did you hit this man?"

"Jedge, he called me a black rascal."

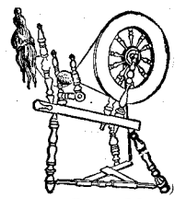
"Well, you are one, aren't you?"

"Yessah, maybe I is one. But, Jedge, s'pose some one should call you a black rascal, wouldn't you hit 'em?"

"But I'm not one, am I?"

"Naw, sah, naw, sah, you ain't one; but s'pose some one'd call you de kind of rascal you *is*, what'd you do?"

Women's Sweaters at McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade-Mark

An attractive variety of Sweaters for Women and Misses is shown in reliable qualities and smart styles. Special mention is made of the following unusual values:

Scotch Wool Spencers—Black, White, Purple, Green, Sky and Gray, $1.95.

Shetland Wool Spencer Coats—Obtainable in Sky, Rose, Reseda, Pink, Purple, Lavender, Gray, Sand, $3.95.

Shetland Wool Sweaters—Large sailor collar and sash; Rose, Nile, Lavender, and Corn, $7.50.

Fiber Silk Sweaters—Sailor collar and sash; Black, White, Watermelon, Pink, Maize, and Purple, $9.75.

Brushed Scotch Wool Sweaters—Shawl-collar, in Copenhagen, Emerald, Purple, Reseda, Rose, Heather-mixture and Black or White, $11.95.

Pure Silk Sweaters—The most desirable weaves and models, $24.50 to 47.50.

Imported Wool Sweaters—Chiffon weight, Llama Wool, smart model, with sash; Navy, Copenhagen, Tan, Apricot, and Nile, $15.75.

Orders by mail given special attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets, N. Y.

Important to Subscribers

When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both old and new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

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BE A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT OR COST ACCOUNTANT. Many of our graduates earn over $5000 yearly. Learn at home by our easy system. Send for free book and special offer. Universal Business Institute, 131 Pullman Bldg., N.Y.

For that Annoying Throat Tickle at Night, use

LUDEN'S

The menthol properties in Luden's relieve irritation in air passages almost immediately.

You will find more than *one* use for Luden's—that's why it pays to have a package in pocket, home and office. Always have Luden's handy at your bedside.

No coloring, no narcotics. Not touched by hands. Luden's yellow sanitary package guards purity.

Luden's Give Quick Relief

5c as usual

LUDEN'S MENTHOL CANDY COUGH DROPS

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Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, fifty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the Wednesday on which it is intended the advertisement shall first appear.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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Wayside Inn NEW MILFORD Litchfield Co., Conn.
The foothills of the Berkshires. A restful place for tired people. Good food and a comfortable home. 2 hours from New York. $14 a week and up. Booklet A.
Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed
O'T-Costello-Mgr.

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance. Outdoor sports if desired. Good sleighing and skating is now being enjoyed.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS, The CRATER CLUB. Essex-on-Lake-Champlain. Cottages with central club house where meals are served. References required. For circular or information address JOHN B. BURNHAM, 233 Broadway, New York.

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HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

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31st Street & Fifth Avenue
New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Room and bath $3.50 per day with meals, or $2.00 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

HOTEL
BOSSERT
Montague, Hicks, and Remsen Streets
BROOKLYN
TRANSIENT AND RESIDENTIAL
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Send for illustrated booklet "B"

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Pocono Manor Winter Inn
Skijoring, tobogganing, skating, etc.
Pocono Summit station Lackawanna R. R.
J. W. HURLEY, Mgr.
(Reference required.)
Make early reservation for week-end parties.

WYOMING

ALL SEASON CAMP
Wyoming sunshine for young men, with trapping and horseback riding on a real ranch.
Address **TRAPPER LODGE**
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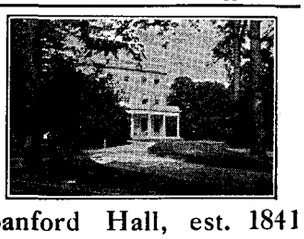
"INTERPINES"
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

IDYLEASE INN
Newfoundland, New Jersey
A quiet, restful health resort among the hills of northern New Jersey. Large sunny porch; dry, exhilarating air. All forms of hydrotherapy and massage under medical supervision. Believing that there is a curable physical basis for most chronic ailments, we seek the underlying cause through a scientific study of each individual case. Booklet sent on application.



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Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases
Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
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Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

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Greenacre Farm
AIKEN, S. C.
Can accommodate guests who wish to rest and live outdoors in the ideal winter climate of the high pine and sand country. Excellent food and care. Furnished Bungalows.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

LINDEN The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well
Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

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CAMDEN, ME. High class cottages for rent, fully furnished. Best selections now. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

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Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. Sargent & Co., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate.

For SALE or RENT **White Mountains.** The picturesque **Satchell Cottage, Sugar Hill, N. H.** Wm. E. Satchell, Owner, 162 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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An artistic, sparsely furnished old, remodeled FARM-HOUSE with one acre of land in a high, picturesque village among the New Hampshire hills. 12 miles from Keene, 12 miles from Dublin and Monadnock Mountain. Near lovely lake for bathing. $200 for season of six months or less. 7,651, Outlook.

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3 story frame, steam-heated modern residence in the village of
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N.Y.
Approximately two acres of land, garden, gardener's house, stable, fruit trees. On main highway less than 1 mile from West Shore station. Town water supply and electricity. Fine view of Newburgh Bay. Apply
J. Haviland Tompkins, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J.

Pleasantville Westchester Co., N. Y. **For Sale or Rent, furnished. SMALL HOUSE.** 2 enclosed sleeping porches. 2 master's bathrooms. Open fireplace. Studio with open fireplace. Garage. All modern improvements. High ground, shade trees, beautiful view. 7,653, Outlook.

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WANTED—A Pony-Horse
about 13 hands high. Must be quiet, gentle, perfectly safe and guaranteed in every way, for 10-year-old little girl's riding. Must have always been riding horse and be 10 or 12 years old. Write Mr. O., Greenville, Delaware.

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SCHOOL FOR SALE. Two or three women teachers of right training and experience, pooling interests for ownership of first-class, splendidly equipped school for girls, may, for $25,000 cash, secure desirable interest in and entire immediate management and possession of a school most desirably located, conservatively valued at $150,000 to $175,000. Owner, advanced in years, wishes to retire. Future income will provide means to complete ownership. Please give full information in first letter. 5,702, Outlook.

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HELP WANTED

Business Situations

POSITIONS open for experienced editors on editorial staff World Outlook. Address W. G. Parker, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MOTHER'S helper or nursery governess. Young or middle-aged, Protestant. Two children. 5,699, Outlook.

MATRONS, governesses, mothers' helpers, cafeteria managers, dietitians. Miss Richards, 537 Howard Building, Providence. Boston, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court, Thursdays, 11 to 1.

WANTED—Experienced young woman as mother's helper and nursery governess in family where there are two little girls, ages 2 and 3 years; ALSO competent NURSE, some hospital training preferred. Personal interview desired. Address Mrs. E. M. Bull, 45 Beverly Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED, for next summer, an experienced teacher for three children, eldest thirteen. Must be able to play tennis well. Wages $100 a month or $70 and board. Personal interview in New York required. 5,698, Outlook.

TEACHERS needed now, and for positions opening September, 1918. Address THE INTERSTATE TEACHERS' AGENCY, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N.Y.

CALIFORNIA needs teachers with graduate study. Consult Boynton-Esterly Teachers' Agency, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.

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AT once, young man to teach science or English or elementary branches, $1,000; for September; history or mathematics, $1,100; manual training, $900 to $1,200; French and Latin, $1,200. The Pratt Teachers Agency, 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

COLLEGE man, experienced chauffeur-mechanic, capable child's tutor, summer position. References. 5,681, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires position as secretary-stenographer. Good education, experience; excellent references. Preferably in Washington. Salary $1,260. 5,705, Outlook.

POSITION, by trained, experienced woman, as director religious education, elementary Bible school superintendent, elementary field secretary, or other religious work. Excellent references. Address Box 198, Versailles, Kentucky.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY with ten years' experience as school housekeeper or housemother, desires engagement for coming year. Exceptional references. 5,695, Outlook.

LADY, French widow, desires to be companion in refined and quiet home. Willing to travel. 5,700, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN with well-trained baby girl, 3 years, desires position as housekeeper, mother's helper, office assistant in doctor's home, private sanatorium, or housekeeper in nurses' home. Good home rather than remuneration. 5,682, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as managing hostess of camp or hotel. Highest references. 5,708, Outlook.

ACTIVE, refined middle-aged lady desires position, helper, congenial family adults. 5,713, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

ART AND CRAFTS. Graduate normal and Pratt Institute, experienced city supervisor and normal teacher, wishes normal or private school position. References. Ida Benedict, Kasson, Minnesota.

TEACHER wants summer position as governess, companion, or private secretary. College graduate. References. Experience. 5,696, Outlook.

COLLEGE English position, college graduate, woman, traveled, cultured, experienced, who can make two authors grow in minds where one or none has grown. 5,685, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED governess, musical. Little children preferred. Gives excellent physical care. 5,704, Outlook.

WANTED, for the summer, by a lady, college graduate and student at the Instituto Internacional, Madrid, position as instructor in Spanish or lip-reading, Nitchie method, to an adult-deaf. 5,711, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

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Try This Lesson Now

Take the ordinary longhand letter *d* Eliminate everything but the long downstroke and there will remain / This is the Paragon symbol for **D.** It is always written **downward.**

From the longhand letter *e* rub out everything except the upper part—the circle—and you will have the Paragon E. o

Write this circle at the **beginning** of / and you will have Ed. /

By letting the circle remain **open** it will be a **hook,** and this **hook** stands for **A.** Thus / will be **Ad.** Add another **A** at the end, thus / and you will have a girl's name, **Ada.**

From *o* eliminate the initial and final strokes and o will remain, which is the Paragon symbol for **O.**

For the **longhand** *m* , which is made of 7 strokes, you use this **one** horizontal stroke —

Therefore, —o would be **Me.**

Now continue the **E** across the **M,** so as to add **D**—thus 7 and you will have **Med.** Now add the **large** circle for **O,** and you will have (medo), which is **Meadow,** with the silent **A** and **W** omitted.

You now have 5 of the characters. There are only 26 in all. Then you memorize 26 simple word-signs, 6 prefix abbreviations and one rule of contractions. That is all.

The Complete Course Arranged For Home Study Can Now Be Purchased for Only $5

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Yankee ingenuity has so simplified it all that you may now master the "winged art" in seven simple lessons which you can learn during the evenings of a single week.

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Any person of average intelligence can learn PARAGON. In place of hundreds (some systems have thousands) PARAGON has only 26 simple word signs. Furthermore, you have no complicated rules to remember, such as writing on or above, or across or below the line; no heavy or light "shading" to do to make your notes intelligible; no confusion of meanings so often encountered in the old, complicated shorthand. You write PARAGON on a straight line—just as you do longhand—and you can read your notes ten minutes or ten years afterward as plainly as if it were in longhand.

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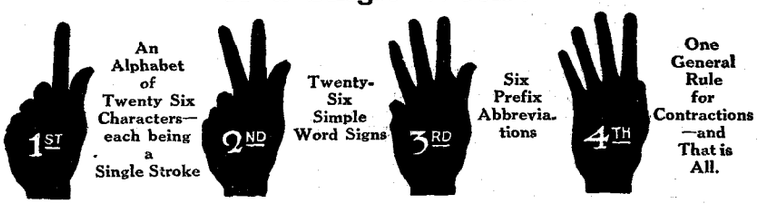

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